THE BOMBAY COURIER.

[PUBLISHED TWICE A-WEEK,—EVERY SATURDAY AND TUESDAY MORNING.—PRICE 13 RUPEES PER QUARTER.]

VOL. XLV.] SATURDAY, 7 JANUARY, 1837. [NO. 9359.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The new Liverpool built ship "*John Knox*," 540 tons, *John Thompson*, commander; will sail 15th January.—For Freight—Apply to *Messrs. Duncan Gibb and Co.*—Dady's Buildings, 7th January, 1837.

FOR JUDDAH AND COSSIER.—The new *Brig Fanny, Captain Silverthorne*, will sail about the 15th instant. For freight and passage, apply to the commander on board, or at the office of *Myaram Dyaram*, No. 42, Bazar Gate street, fort.—6th January, 1837.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY,

PLEA SIDE.

Sheriff's sale.

Seized by virtue of a writ of fieri facias at the suit of NATHOOBHOY RAMDASS, *Plaintiff.*

vs.

SOOLAMON CADOO. ..... *Defendant.*

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Wednesday, the 11th instant, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, will be put up to sale by public outcry, on the premises, the right, title and interest of the abovenamed defendant of, in, and to, a large salt-pan called *Sallamty*, situate at Sion village, near the fort, and adjoining to a piece of hill ground, belonging to the Honorable Company.

W. C. BRUCE,—*Sheriff.*

Bombay, Sheriff's Office, 3d January, 1837.

શ્રી-મુમબઇની-ન્યુડીકેટરની-મુખ્ય રીમ કોરટમોથી

પલ્લી-શાંઇડ

શરીકનુ-વેચાંણ

નકુલાઇ-રામદારા-કરીઆદી-કરનારનુ કેરીઅ-કરીઅશ-નંમનુ-કુકંમનાંમુ • મુજે માંન • કાકુ-જવાબ-દેનાર-કુપર-થાજકુજે • તેથી-કેહલ-કકેલી-મીલકત-દાચ • મારી-કબજ-કીધ છ *

ખબર-કીઆંથી-આપીએયજે—આવતા બુધવારે-તારીખ ૧૧ મી-ચાલતા-મહીનાં નાંનીએને-દીને-બંકુજે-તાંકાંજ-બકેર-લીલં કુ-કરીને-કુપર-કકેલા-જવાબ-દેનારનો મીકુ-પાકવાની-જમીનનો-મોટો-કટકાને • કુક-ભાગ-ભાગ-કાલાકો-શરવે-વેચશે-નાં મે-શલામતી-તે-શીમમો-કીલા-આગાલ-ત થા-નાંમદાર-૨૨કારની-કુગારની-જમીનની પડે રામોજે *

કબજીકુ—શી—બકુરા—શરીક

શ્રી-મુમબઇની-શરીફની-આ

કીશ્નતા- ૩ જી-જનીયારી -૮૩૭

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS, BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Petitions to the court for the relief of insolvent debtors, Bombay, have been filed by the several persons afternamed, all now prisoners in the gaol of Bombay, and that they have also filed assignments of their estates and effects in my office, vizt:—

SHAW DUVAL BHOGEY, formerly residing at Bhoolayshwer street, without the fort of Bombay.

Pestonjee Mottabhoy, formerly residing at Ragoonath Dadajee's street, within the fort of Bombay.

J. P. LARKINS,—*Chief Clerk.*

Chief Clerk's office, Fort, Bombay, this 6th day of Jan. 1837

ECCLESIASTICAL.—Notice is hereby given, that the Reverend JAMES JACKSON, A. M. Minister or Chaplain at Ahmednuggur and Malligaum, has been substituted a Surrogate by and under the Reverend THOMAS CARR, D. D. *Archdeacon* and *Commissary* of THE RIGHT REVEREND DANIEL, LORD BISHOP of Calcutta, in and for and throughout the Archdeaconry of Bombay, within the Jurisdiction and Diocese of Calcutta.

And that all persons in the above Archdeaconry requiring dispensations or Licenses of Marriage under the *Episcopal Seal*, may, on application to the above Surrogate, or to the Registrar of the Bishop's Consistory Court at Bombay, obtain the same on complying with the necessary forms.

By order of the Commissary,

JAMES PATCH,—*Actuary and Notary public.*

Actuary's Office, Bombay, 26th December, 1836.

ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH.—Pews Nos. 10, 11, 17, and 18, hitherto private, have been made free for the accommodation of the public. Strangers will be conducted to them on application.—1st January, 1837.

By order—W. BROWN,—*Trustees' Clerk*

SUPREME COURT.—Application having been made to the supreme court of judicature at Bombay, that probate of the last will and testament of *Sugoonee Naiqueen*, late of Bombay, Mahomedan woman, deceased, may be granted to *Dhondee Naiqueen*, the executrix therein named, all persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 5th day of January, 1837.

J. P. LARKINS,—*Petitioner's Proctor.*

અરનાર-શગુની-નાલકત-શ્રી-મુમબઇની મુશલમાંનીન-કુની-તેનાં-છેલાં-લીલ-અયવા વરી એતનાંમાંનો-અખનીઆર-વેવા-૨૧૩૩-શ્રી-મુમબઇની-ન્યુદીકેટરની-મુખ્ય રીમ-કોરટમો-ઢોડી-નાલકત-તે-એ-મોલમો-કેરવેલી વકીલાતનું-તેને-અરજ-કીધીછે-જે-મરને-મલે—એ-વારાતે-શરવે-લોકો-જેકોઇ-કેનાં બાબરાત-હોએ-તેનાંઓને-અકેર-કરે—તા ખરી ૫ મી-જનીયારી ૧૮૩૭ *

જે—પી—લારકીનશ

અરજ-કરનારીનો-વકીલ

NOTICE.—Any person or persons having claims on the canteen of His Majesty's 20th regiment, will forward the same to the president of the canteen committee, on or before the 6th day of January, 1837; after which date no claim on account of the canteen, will be attended to.

By order,

P. CONOLLY,—*Qr. Mr. H. M's. 20th Regt. Camp, Vingorla, 20th December*, 1836.

QUARTER SESSIONS.—Notice is hereby given, that a general quarter sessions of the peace, will be held at my office, on Tuesday next, the 10th instant, at 12 o'clock, noon.

GEO. NORON,—*Clerk of the Peace.*

Bombay, Town Hall, 6th Jany. 1837.

NOTICE.—The ANNUAL MEETING of the members of the *Byculla Club* will take place at the Club House, on Satuarday, the 14th instant, at 10 o'clock A. M. The attendance of all members is most particularly requested, as some questions of importance will be submitted to them.—Byculla club house, January 6th, 1837.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.—That *Aga Mahomed Khurreem*, is admitted as a partner in my establishment from the 1st instant, and the business will in future be conducted under the name of AGA MAHOMED RAHIM, AND Co.—Bombay January 5th, 1837.

AGA MAHOMED RAHIM SHERAZEE.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—On Saturday, the 13th instant, *Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons*, will sell by public auction, on the premises, at 3 o'clock P. M., by order of the executors, the house at Byculla, opposite the house of correction, and adjoining that of Hormusjee Bhiccajee, belonging to the estate of the late *Mr. Charles Wilson*, if not previously disposed of by private contract—The title deeds may be seen on application to *Mr. Egan* or *Mr. Ball*, at the Auditor General's Office.—Bombay, Town Hall, 6th January, 1837.

AUCTION.—This day, Saturday, at noon, the 7th instant Messrs. FRITH and Co. will sell by public auction, at the Retreat Cottage, on Colabah, a variety of property belonging to Captain W. G. GRAHAM, proceeding to sea. The same comprizes a small assortment of silver and plated ware, of a serviceable description, glassware, queen's ware, dining table, couches, sideboard, chairs, presses, wallshades, teapoys, a six light lustre, cellaret, cots and bed, and dressing room furniture, &c. &c &c.

At 4 P. M. will be put up, those two desirable residences, situate on the western side of Colabah, within the influence of the most favorable sea breezes, and known as "Rose" and "Retreat" Cottages, with out-houses, stabling, &c. At Retreat cottage is a puckah built tank, capable of containing 40,000 gallons of water. The houses will be put up together or separate, as may appear most expedient at the time of sale; and terms of sale, with specification of the title deeds, will be made public at the time the property is put up.

AUCTION.—On Thursday next, 12th Jan. YATES AND Co. will sell by public auction, about 200 barrels pork, 30 casks of tongues, a large quantity of hams, bacon, &c. Also casks of split peas, 15 hogsheads of beer, various articles of furniture, and plate, Further particulars in next Wednesday's Gazette.

FOR SALE,—At *Messrs. Remingt n, and co's.* godowns.—A small batch of superior champaigne *per Triumph* at 40 Rs ₹ doz.

JUST PUBLISHED.—The BOMBAY CALENDAR and ALMANAC, with an INDIAN CALENDAR attached, for 1837.—It is corrected up to the latest date.—*Price—Rupees 6 per copy.*—Courier Office, 7th Jan. 1837.

JUST published, and for sale at the COURIER OFFICE,—THE INDIAN CALENDAR, for the year 1837, shewing the various modes of reckoning time, among the HINDOOS, PARSEES, MAHOMEDANS, and MALABARIANS. Also a list of such holidays as are allowed by government during the year. Europe paper.—PRICE RUPEES—Two

IN THE PRESS,—Under the auspices of the Government of India, and of the *Asiatic Society of Calcutta*, the Arabian Nights' Entertainments (the 1,001 Nights, complete) in the original Arabic. Now, *for the first time*, published under the direction of W. H. MACNAGHTEN, ESQ. V. P. A. S. in four volumes, royal 8vo. boards. Subscription price Co.'s Rs 48.

N. B.—The subscription will be closed six months from this date. Subscriptions to be sent direct to Calcutta—Copies deliverable by *Messrs. Frith and Co.* Bombay. *W. Thacker and Co* Calcutta.—Bombay, 7th January, 1837.

DESTOURNELL'S COS CLARET, direct from the Proprietor at Bordeaux. cases of one, and of one and a half dozen each, of this generally esteemed wine, to be had at 22 Rs ₹ dozen.—Apply to Messrs. Skinner and Co.—Dady's Buildings, 7th January, 1837.

EXSHAW'S CHAMPAGNE BRANDY, may be had in quantities of not less than 3 dozen at Rs 9 ₹ dozen for cash.—Apply to *Curnanund Sadasewjee*, at Messrs. Forbes and Co's. office.—Bombay, 7th January, 1837.

ENGLISH OATS, just landed, for sale at *Yates and Co.* Also---A fresh assortment of gentlemen's wearing apparel, black and white hats, a gun with a rifle and fowling piece barrel, by Sam. and C. Smith, very complete, the property of a gentleman.---A deal built cutter, the latter can be seen alongside the ship *Portland*.----Meadow street.

NESSERWANJEE AND PESTUNJEE,—beg to inform their customers and the public, that they have just received from China, an invoice of most beautiful japanned and ivory ware—Feather fans, drawing boxes, mother o'pearl fish counters, Manilla hats, tortoiseshell side combs, silk umbrellas, beautiful rice-paper, drawing blank rice-paper, all sorts of preserves, ladies' sandlewood fans, drawing ink, &c. &c. which are exposed for sale in their shop, No. 27. in Apollo street.—Bombay, 7th January, 1837.

ADVERTISEMENT.—The undersigned beg to inform the public, that they have this day opened a Bookseller's shop in Apollo street, immediately opposite the Albion Hotel, where they have exposed for sale a valuable collection of new and second-hand books, at moderate prices.—All orders from out-stations will be punctually attended to.—Bombay, 2nd January, 1837.

A. B. COLLETT & CO.

BILLS on Sir Charles Cockerell, Bart. and Co. London, in convenient sets, at 2s. 30 days' sight, may be had of

MCGREGOR BROWNRIGG, AND Co.

Bombay, 7th January, 1837.

BILLS ON LONDON.—Bills drawn and guaranteed by the ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, at 30 days' sight, on COUTTS AND Co. of London, are for sale at the office of Messrs. RITCHIE STEUART AND Co. in sets of £50, £100, £150, £200, £300, £400, and £500, at the exchange of 2s. ₹ Rupee. From parties at outstations, remittances on the civil or military pay-offices of Bombay, will be received in payment thereof.—Bombay, 7th Jan. 1837.

ON SALE.—Very elegant Pianofortes, grand, semi grand, or grand square, received per "*Carnatic*," from Messrs. Collard and Collard (late Clementi, Collard and Collard) of London. These instruments are of the best quality, built expressly for this climate, and may be inspected at the office of Messrs. EDMOND, BIBBY and Co.—Rampart-row, 6th Jan. 1837.

ON SALE—Sherry Wines of choice quality, from the firm of J E. de Apalategui, of Xeres de la Frontera, in butts, hhds and quarter casks, now landing from the "*Carnatic*."---Apply to Messrs. EDMOND BIBBY and Co—Rampart-row, 6th January 1837.

They have also on sale,---Port Wine of very superior quality, at Rs 20 ₹ doz. cash.

CHINA.—For sale, on commission, a *Malvery's* circulating library, in church lane, the following pamphlets just received:

"The present position and prospects of the British trade with China; by James Matheson, 1836 ,,..... Rs 2 each.

Address to the people of Great Britain, explanatory of our commercial relations with the Empire of China, and of the course of policy by which it may be rendered an almost unbounded field for British Commerce." By a visitor to China 1836..... Rs 2 each.

FOR sale,—at the Godowns of Messrs. THOMAS JEFFERIES, & Co.

Old Jamaica rum at 12 Rs. per dozen, genuine port wine equalled by none in this market at Rs. 24 per dozen, may be had in quantities of not less than 3 dozens each. Nesbitt Lane 7th January, 1837.

TO BE LET,—A large upper-roomed bungalow at Mazagon, near Mr. *John Wedderburn's*, lately occupied by Capt. *Coghlan* Inquire of Messrs. *Hyderally Cassumjee and Son.—Apollo street*, 7th. Jan., 1837,

FOR sale at the Godowns of *Messrs. Thomas Jefferies and Co.* from *Messieurs de Luze and Dumas, Boissonnean* and *Laportiere*, of Bordeaux, and may be had in quantities of not less than 3 dozen each. French Claret, viz.

Chateau Margau at Rs 15 per dozen.
St. Julien..... at " 12 " "
Ditto Julien Medoc " 12 " "
} In casas of one dozen each.

Nesbit Lane, 7th January, 1837.

FOR SALE.—Manilla Govt. Cigars, in boxes of 1000 each, @ Rs 18 per box ditto 2d sort @ 10 Rs do. do.

May be had in quantities of not less than 5 boxes each, on application to *Hormusjee Dadabhoy* at the office of *Messrs. Thomas Jefferies and Co.*—Nesbit Lane, 7th January, 1837.

FOR SALE.---At the godowns of *Messrs. Thomas Jefferies, and* co., genuine Sherry, amber colour and brown, in pipes, halves, and fifths, at 300 Rs per pipe of 230 gallons each. Tinto wine in pipe, at 220 Rs ₹ pipe of 220 gallons each.---Nesbit lane, 7th January, 1837.

FOR SALE.—Superior Madeira in wood, received direct; of the well known brand of Messrs. Keirs and Co. Madeira.—Also a small parcel of fine sherry in wood; Apply at the godowns of Mr. W. S. GREY.—Rampart Row, 7th Jan., 1837.

TO BE LET.---Two houses at Matoonga; rent very moderate.
Ditto. Breach house.
House at Colaba, called Morley Hall.
Ditto. at the top of Nesbit Lane.
Ditto. now occupied by H. Baillie, Esq.,
Warehouse No. 8, in Dady's Buildings.
Ditto. under Courier office.—Apply to *Cursetjee Jamsetjee.*

GENERAL ORDERS

BY THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 29th December, 1836.

No. 546.—The leave to the Cape of Good Hope and eventually to Europe, granted to Captain R. O. Meriton, by General Order No 441, dated the 20th of October last, is cancelled, and that Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe direct, for the benefit of his health.

No. 547.—Veterinary Surgeon L. McMurdo Rogers, of the 2nd Regiment Light Cavalry, is allowed a furlough to Europe for the benefit of his health.

Bombay Castle, 30th December 1836

No. 548.—Assistant Surgeon R. Frith, Civil Surgeon at Sholapoor, is allowed a furlough to the Cape of Good Hope, and eventually to New South Wales, for the benefit of his health.

Bombay Castle, 31st December, 1836

No. 549.—Major H. Dunbabin, of the Invalid Establishment, is placed at the disposal of the Right Honorable the Commander in Chief of the Garrison, for the purpose of being appointed to the command of the Sion Fort on the departure of Lieutenant Carr for Europe.

Bombay Castle, 2nd January 1837.

No. 1.—The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to re-publish the following extract from the Honorable Court's letter in the Military Department, dated the 6th December 1807.

4. The frequent applications that have been made to us by Officers of our several Military Establishments in India, when in Europe, for advances of money on loan, under the plea of their being otherwise unable to return to their duty, have not only caused much trouble and inconvenience, but in some instances the Company have sustained loss by the death of the parties to whom such advances have occasionally been made, and this practice has of late years increased.

5. As under the Regulations of 1796, the Military Officers are allowed to come home on furlough, and to receive their pay, and in regard to Subalterns, are further indulged with passage money home, their situations have been considerably improved, and they cannot reasonably expect any additional indulgence of the nature abovementioned: to prevent therefore, all expectation of the like in future, we direct that you publish in General Orders to the Army, that we have been under the necessity of coming to the resolution of declaring, that Officers at Home are not hereafter to expect, that applications for advances of money, beyond what they are allowed by the existing Regulations of the Service, will be attended to.

6. This Regulation is to be considered as extending to the Marine Officers of your Establishment.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

E. M. WOOD,—LIEUT. COL. *Secy. to Govt.*

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 3rd January 1837.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to permit Evan Hamilton Baillie, Esq. to resign his appointment of second puisne judge of the courts of sudder

dewannee and sudder foujdary adawlut, and judicial commissioner for the Deckan and Khandesh, from the date of the sailing of the ship Malabar; and, to accept that gentleman's resignation of the Honorable Company's Service from the 1st of May 1837.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council
W. H. WATHEN,—*Chief Secy.*

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 4th January 1837.

Mr. W. Hart, assistant to the principal collector of Surat, is allowed leave of absence for one month, from the 27th ultimo, to proceed to the presidency, for the benefit of his health.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
E. H. TOWNSEND,—*Acting Secy, to Govt.*

POLITICAL DEPARTMEMT.

Bombay Castle, 4th January, 1837.

Captain D. Forbes of 2nd Grenadier Regiment N. I. superintendent of the Guicowar Contingent in Kattywar, is allowed one month's leave of absence from the 20th instant, on private affairs.

Colonel P. Lodwick, resident at Sattara, has been permitted to visit the presidency on sick certificate, for the period of one month.

The Right Honourable the Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint Mr. A. Malet, to act as political commissioner for Guzerat and resident at Baroda, from the 21st January to the 16th November 1836

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint captain P. M. Melvill of the 7th Regiment Natives Infantry, to act as first assistant to the resident in Cutch during the absence of captain A. Burnes, employed by the Government of India, on special duty.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle. 4th January 1837.

Mr. A. S. LeMessurier assumed charge of the office of Advocate General from Mr. H. Roper, on the 30th ultimo.

The judges of the sudder dewanee adawlut, have issued a sunnud, bearing date the 19th ultimo, to Azum Bhugwan Nurbhujram, appointing him moonsiff at Dholka, in the zillah of Ahmedabad, in the room of Mahomed Jumalvodun resigned.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. P. WILLOUGHBY,—*Secy to Govt.*

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Proceedings of the Annual Meeting of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Western India, held at the rooms of the Native Education Society on Tuesday, the 3d January, 1837.

The Hon'ble J. FARISH, ESQ.—*President, in the Chair.*

In proceeding to lay before you and the public the various occurrences which have intervened since last meeting, it may not be irrelevant nor deemed presumptuous to premise that our society is gradually assuming a more interesting and highly useful position, whether we regard the Agricultural and Horticultural pursuits to which its attention has more particularly been directed, or the benefits likely to accrue, from recently adopted arrangements, to the commercial world in general. The unexplored treasures of the botanical and mineral kingdoms, our coasts, hills, and forests contain, bid fair, to judge from the few specimens and notices of products occasionally brought to light, amply to reward the labor of further investigation, and to extend the mercantile exports of India to an unlimited extent. However much the idea may be deprecated, there is little doubt, but that a few skilful capitalists from the mother country, judiciously distributed throughout Western India, the Deccan, and Guzerat, would, in a few years, under the fostering hand of an enlightened government, prove of essential and lasting benefit to the country In cotton, indigo, sugar, opium, saltpetre, barilla, drugs, leather, dyes, &c. there is a vast field for improvement. Individual skill, and enterprize must more be looked to and depended upon for essential advantages, than any experiments, however extended, on the part of government or societies. All that the latter can accomplish, will be best done by encouraging, guiding, directing, and protecting the efforts of enterprising individuals, who may be willing, with a fair prospect of success, to lay out capital in furthering their own interests; and, as the interests of individuals are equally those of the community, general and extensive benefit must be the unavoidable result. The following communications have been received since last meeting :—

READ—A letter from Thomas Williamson, Esq., the Revenue Commisioner, dated Zackheir in Candeish, 26th May last, with a specimen of goor or jaggree, made from the Mauritius sugar-cane, together with 3 canes the produce of the same place; both of which are very finespecimens of their kind. Mr. W. states it to be the opinion of the Collector, that in a few years this cane will entirely supersede the cane of the country. At this place it finds a very congenial soil. So rich is mould that the people can afford to pay government rupees 45 per beega of the common cane. Mr. Williamson concludes by saying he thinks this talooka [Buglan] would be a highly eligible situation for a sugar manufactory. There would be no danger of the supply of canes failing. Tracts of 100 beegas were seen under cultivation. It is satisfactory to find the Mauritius cane maintains its character, and that in the extensive Candeish districts a soil so very suitable to it is found.

READ—A paper by Dr. A. Duncan, of Dapoolee, being remarks elicited by the publication of the proceedings of the last meeting of the society in the *Courier* of the 11th June, in which Dr. D. gives a few interesting observations, 1st—On the kokum or mangosteen tree (of the Concan). That he had ate some very delicious fruit, and much less acid than it commonly is, off some fine trees growing near Durmnipoor. By selecting fine plants and highly cultivating them, Dr. D. thinks a good fruit might he had.

2d. On the suppan, and another species of cæsulpinia which, together with some of the numerous acasias would make capital hedges. The carinda also.

3d. On a species of smilax whose roots very much resemble the smilax China; and very nearly the sarsaparilla. It is not by any means uncommon in many parts of the Konkan.

4th. Arsenic for white Ants Dr. Duncan has tried with considerable effect, but repeated trials are necessary to extirpate them, and long perseverance in its use would, he has not the least doubt, exterminate them.

Dr. Duncan concludes his paper with some interesting observations on cast iron ploughs, and recommends hammered iron ones in preference for several cogent reasons which he details.

READ—A letter from Lt. Col. Fraser, resident in Travancore, dated 21st June 1836, respecting a copy of Count Dandolo's work on silk worms, and informing us that, of the 27 mulberry plants sent from Bombay to Cochin, to the address of Asst. Surgeon Poole, of the Madras establishment, 20 arrived in safety, and had been planted in different places considered suitable for them. The remaining 7 it appears had died on the passage.

READ—A letter from A. C. Gordon, Esq., Asst. Surgeon and Pol. Agent at Umbalah (North India) dated 6th July last, expressing his desire to become a subscriber to the work published by our society, and requesting it to be sent to him. He expresses a further desire of possessing some account of the cultivation of the mulberry [illegible] he purposed making an attempt to introduce the culture of silk at that place. He had already planted [illegible] acres of land, with the mulberry plant, raised from [illegible] young shoots and from slips. In reply a copy of Mr. Lush's pamphlet was sent; and a copy of our publications promised when issued from the press.

READ—Another letter from Lt. Col Fraser, resident in Travancore, dated 4th August last, acknowledging receipt of Count Dandolo's work; and also of some mixed Egyptian mulberry seeds forwarded from the supply received from Egypt, and kindly offering to procure and send any seeds or plants peculiar to Travancore of which the society, might wish to be possessed.

READ—Another letter from Dr. Gordon, of Amballah, dated 14th August 1836, regretting we do not publish a work in numbers, and requesting if at any future time we should do so, to put his name down as a subscriber; promising to forward any ripe seed which he might think would prove valuable to us in Bombay; and with this view intending to write to Dr. Falconer, the superintendent of the Saharampore botanical garden (60 miles distant from Amballah) and had no doubt he would obtain seeds of many plants that will be new and interesting to the society of Bombay: expressing his desire of introducing the American plough at his station, and requesting a drawing of it might be sent with directions, to enable him to get one made there. If there are any other Agricultural impliments which we may have tried and found to answer at Bombay, requiring descriptions of them. He adds he had been at that place only a few months, so that he has not had time to make experiments; but, with a good deal of trouble, he had taught his gardener the use of the spade, the hoe, and the rake, implements which he had never seen before. All implements of husbandry used by natives at that place being of the rudest and most primitive description; requiring information also regarding any improved methods of irrigation. In reply, some mixed Egyptian mulberry seed was sent, and such other information as was available. Nothing further has since been heard from that quarter. A letter from Lieutenant Robt. Wallace in the Myheekaunta, regarding the American plough, was also received, which was referred to the revenue commissioner who possessed the only 2 American cast iron ploughs which came to India, Mr. Wm. mentioned his intention of sending them to the iron foundry near Madras to have others cast like them.

READ—A letter dated Cairo, 17th May 1836, from B. A. R. Nicholson, Esq. Assistant Surgeon of this establishment on his way home, thro' Egypt; stating he had just met with a very intelligent man there, a Mr. McCulloch head gardener to the Pacha of Egypt who, as he would be glad to send us seeds of that country, wished at the same time for a few of those of India; that he (Mr. Nicholson) had written this letter with a view to dissemination, and perhaps benefitting the gardens of both countries: requesting also that a few of the Indian flower seeds might be sent him directed to the care of Captain Grindlay, Cornhill, London. In a p. s. to this letter by Mr. McCulloch, he advises having sent a small box containing some flower and vegetable seeds, embracing the opportunity of enclosing also a few cards of a hotel which he keeps for the accommodation of travellers. These seeds arrived in the end of July, in very good order, most of the flower seeds proved a failure, but all the vegetable seeds germinated; the whole were distributed. In return, a case of seeds was made up and forwarded per *Discovery* in October last, thro' the kindness of our colleague, Mr. Graham.

READ—A letter from Jas Traill Esq., dated Cairo 23rd June 1836, received at the same time with the foregoing, stating it having been represented to him by Captain Hawkins, and several gentlemen connected with India, that our society would probably be willing to open a correspondence with Egypt for the interchange of plants, seeds, &c., that as superintendent of the gardens of His Highness Ibrahim Pacha, he has for some years devoted considerable time and attention to the introduction, and naturalization in Egypt, of plants from various parts of the world, more particularly fruits and such as are useful in the arts, &c. That the possession of a few of the more valuable productions of India would be a great acquisition to their gardens there, and under a careful system of cultivation might probably lead to the ultimate naturalization of many useful and ornamental Indian plants even in the warmer part of southern Europe. That he should feel obliged if he could obtain thro' the assistance of our society seed, roots, or cuttings, of any of the plants specified* as well as of any other useful or ornamental plants of which the society may be in actual possession, concluding by assuring us that he will be most happy to reciprocate the favor. Of the articles sent for, such as could be procured in time for the *Discovery* were transmitted in the box forwarded by Mr. Graham, viz. The curcuma longa and Zinziber Offs. [roots]; Citrus Decumana and Nelumbium Speciosum [seeds]; the Ficus indica and Tectona grandis, were not in seed; the others have been written for to Malabar and Bengal, and will be forwarded when received per first opportunity.

READ—A letter from J. Bell, Esq dated 12th August, 1836, secretary to the A. and H. Society of India acknowledging the receipt of 2 casks of Egyptian cotton seed, from Mr. Waghorn, a case of Bombay carrot seed per *John Adam*; also some Tamato seed. Alluding to the sad loss of Mauritius canes per *Vicissitude* for which a spot of ground had been prepared in the botanical garden, and promising to forward per *Ernaad* a few copies of the 1st and 2d parts of vol. 3d of their Transactions; one a presentation copy for our Society. The others for disposal. A box of Pernambuco cotton seed was likewise advised as about to be despatched per *Ernaad*. The seed had vegetated freely there and it was hoped might do so equally here. The box of seed was received by the *Ernaad*, but her captain (Hill,) knew nothing of the parcel of books, having only received 1 box on board at Calcutta. A supply of Mauritius canes has since been forwarded to Calcutta in 12 boxes, in which the 'stoles' had struck root; and the plants were growing; our worthy native president also sent by the *Ernaad* upwards of 100 Mauritius sugar canes, which it is hoped will have arrived in good order.

READ—A letter dated 11th August 1836, from W. Arding, Esq. Secretary to the Rajkote branch of the Society, handing a remittance, and forwarding a plan of an Horticultural Calendar which he recommends for adoption.

READ—A letter from H. Cope, Esq. Secretary to the Meerut Horticultural Society, dated 1st September last, addressing us by desire of the committee of that body, soliciting on their behalf opening a correspondence with them; and adding that nothing can contribute so much to ensuring the success of any undertaking of the nature we have respectively in view, as simultaneous efforts made in every part of India. Such efforts can only be made by the interchange of good offices between the various institutions, having agriculture and horticulture for their object. Requiring information for their guidance, and requesting to know how they can be most useful, not only to their own neighbourhood and themselves, but also to our Society. What benefit they can derive from our institution, our proximity to the sea, and newly opened road to Europe affording both excellent opportunities for extending our sphere of utility to every society in India. This communication was suitably acknowledged, and a copy of Dr. Lush's pamphlet on silk, together with our own proceedings on the institution of our society forwarded. Our services offered in any way they might point out in which they could prove beneficial. We must await the opening of the route via Egypt per steam communication before any permanent good can be derived from the advantageous position we enjoy. Inland intercourse must be less impeded. Good roads constructed, and the clogs on the correspondence of useful public institutions in the shape of heavy postage levied in the sister presidencies on their letters, &c. removed before much of what Mr. Cope anticipates can be effected In the mean while, we must go on doing all the good we can, tho' it may not perhaps be all we wish.

* Maranta Arundinacea. Curcuma longa. Zingiber officialis. Bambusa Arundinacea. Ficus Indica. Tectona Grandis. Pinus longifolia. Ditto Excelsa Citrus Decumana. Croton Tiglium. Piper Nigrum. Ditto Betel. Nelumbium speciosum. *(To be Continued.)*

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

At the monthly meeting held on the 28th ultimo,

Captain Newport, having been balloted for, is duly elected a member of the Society.

A Marathi Atlas is presented to the Society, by the Author, Dadoba Pandurung.

A very able valuable and interesting Essay on the Arabic Language, by the late T. M. Dickinson, Esq. was read. It is devoted principally to the elucidation of the precision and copiousness of that ancient tongue. The capacity of the language to express simple and correct definitions must be admitted, it is contended, by all who will consider either its exact precision of structure, or examine a page of the Kamus, or any other approved lexicon. The argument that the Arabic must be limited in its powers to express intellectual ideas because it is limited in its roots, is considered unsound; and a part of the paper is spent in its refutation. The arguments against its expressiveness, founded on the abundance of its synonyms, alleged to have been formed to get rid of the monotony of a paucity of ideas, is declared to be also untenable, because it is contrary to experience to suppose that any people ever coined even one word exactly syuonimous with other words with which they were previously acquainted.

The peculiarities of the language are thus set forth:—"The earliest accounts of Arabia describe it as a wild and desert region, occupied by a number of wandering tribes or families, the descendants of Ishmael, the son of Abraham, Esau the son of Jacob, and the sons of Keturah, the wife of Abraham, who finding the soil incapable from its dryness of maintaining large communities, were prevented from associating in large numbers, and founding towns and cities, like the early settlers in the fertile provinces, on the banks of the Tigris and Euphrates, but wandering forth as they came to manhood, with their flocks and families, pitched their rude tents wherever they found all that was requisite for their wants, a well or spring which would afford water and pasture for their flocks, in which consisted their wealth and support; there they remained till the growing numbers of themselves and their flocks, became too great for the scanty supply of water to which they trusted for their subsistence, when the more active and adventurous part of the tribe wandered forth with their flocks and families in quest of another settlement. The consequence was, that in the course of years a large extent of Country was peopled by a race of men descended from a common stock, and therefore speaking a common language, but separated from each other by the inhospitable sands of the desert, and unconnected by any of those links, by which arts and commerce have connected the most distant portions of the world. At first the lives of these early settlers and the scenes around them were unvaried and monotonous, and they were too much engaged in cares for their subsistence and preservation to devote much of their time or thoughts to reflect upon what they saw or felt, but as they became more settled and tranquil, and experience made them acquainted with new objects, or taught them to reflect upon those with which they were already familiar, they found themselves in want of words to express their new ideas, and here a striking feature of this extraordinary language forces itself upon our attention. It is natural and reasonable to assume that the Arabs were, at the early period of which we are speaking, poor in their ideas, and unacquainted with many objects of nature, for we have no reason to suppose that they were, and have every reason, which experience of people in a similar state can furnish, to suppose that they were not, acquainted with letters, without which it is impossible to preserve among a people for any length of time, an idea of an object, which has never been presented to their senses. Several words therefore, which their forefathers used, as representatives of objects with which they were familiar, would, from the absence of similar objects in the places where their descendants settled, become obsolete and unknown, and the idea was lost to their minds, till restored in the course of time by experience or reflection, when the word also being lost, they were obliged to coin a new one, but whenever the idea, whether sensible or intellectual, was compound, or resolvable into any other simple ideas, it was expressed by some modification of its most essential simple idea. And it will be found upon enquiry, that few, if any, of those simple ideas which from the nature of things must have been early and constantly perceived by man, are represented in Arabic by more terms than one, and that the compound ideas deducible from any are represented by modifications of that term, and moreover that those ideas, of which there are so many synonymous representations are generally, if not always, sensible and of such a nature that they could not long continue perceptible to the infant colonies of a wandering illiterate people without the presence of their objects, with which objects they might conformably with the nature of things, be unacquainted long enough to forget and lose both the idea and word. The consequence was, that when in the course of time, they again became acquainted with the object, and required a word to represent the new idea, if they could not refer it to any ideas of which they were in possession, they coined, as chance directed, a new word; and hence the number of synonyms which are found in the modern Arabic, in which the various peculiar terms and idioms of the different tribes of Arabia have, as the writings of the host of authors which they have all contributed to furnish during the last 13 centuries, been united and embodied in one language.

In prosecuting this enquiry there are two points which particularly attract the attention, and excite the admiration. The first is the wonderful power and intrinsic richness of a language which, tho' used for centuries merely to represent the ideas of a race of pastoral barbarians was capable when called upon to explain to its people and I may almost say to the world, the subtle reasoning of Aristotle, the sublime philosophy of Plato, the abstruse calculations of Euclid, and the delicate prescriptions of Galen and Hypocrates, and which tho' strained as it was, by the immense influx of new ideas, which the writings of these sages and philosophers must have excited, was capable of furnishing words for them all, out of its own inexhaustible mines.

The 2nd point, is the wonderful structure of this language which has preserved it from corruption or decay, lost as it was for a period of above twenty centuries among a people who had neither colleges to establish or large communities to preserve their language, it has retained that peculiarly delicate structure uninjured by the hand of barbarism and neglect, and unimpaired for use, which has so particularly exercised the ingenuity of the Arabic Grammadians, and excited the admiration of the world.

As a written language [illegible] Arabic is equally peculiar; [illegible] a dissertation on the philosophical [illegible] will be sufficient to observe [illegible] especial sound which [illegible] is either preceded [illegible] which also has an [illegible] which it is pronounced [illegible] cases regulate the [illegible] has established [illegible] not thought it necessary [illegible] use of these [illegible] omitted them in [illegible] attended with [illegible] ambiguity [illegible] tises on religion [illegible] ght be an inducement for [illegible] perverting the object [illegible] but not inadmissible [illegible] to mistaking an accent for [illegible] on for another, it is almost [illegible] and a reference to the

agent and thing acted upon, will always preclude the possibility not only of a mistake, but even of a doubt or hesitation.

Another peculiarity of the Arabic, is its remarkable application to harmonious composition. This may be ascribed to three causes.

1st. The precision with which the length of the accent of each syllable is defined.

2nd. The number of synonyms from which selection may be made of the word most conducive to the harmony of the passage without at all affecting the meaning.

3rd. The circumstance of all derivatives in which consists the bulk of the language being formed on the same models. But it is needless to support this argument by theory when a reference to the first page of the Ali Leilah or any other work, even in prose, will establish the point beyond the reach of controversy.

But there yet remains unnoticed what may appear at first view a serious obstacle inherent in the nature of the Arabic language, which must prevent it from ever attaining a high degree of copiousness or richness, and must doom it in the opinion of a superficial observer to be for ever a barren and uninproveable dialect. I allude to the absence of compounded words, a circumstance essentially necessary and unavoidable in the construction of the language, and which must consequently ever prevent the Arabs from availing themselves of this mode of expressing new and complicated ideas: accustomed as we are to view the beautiful flexibility of the Greek and the other languages of Europe to which it has communicated so much of its own copious richness, it is natural that we should suppose that no other means than those which we have always before our eyes, the indispensable use and necessity of which we experience whenever art or science presents us with a new idea, could enable a language to expand with the advancement of science and to furnish new words for every new idea. But philosophy must not form her opinion so hastily; she must view the subject thro' the cold medium of reason, and weigh it in the severe scale of experience; she is aware that all the modern languages of Europe follow the example of the Greeks of expressing a variety of ideas by compounding several words together; and she sees what difficulty they would labor under were it not for the rule universally acknowledged, which allows the coinage and adoption of any words "Si græcofonte cadant parce detorta." But these new terms are not understood except by those who have acquired a knowledge of the sources from which they are drawn, and consequently though distorted and arrayed in a new apparel, they are as incomprehensible as if they had never been modernized. But circumstances so intimately connecting the rise of modern Europe with the decline and fall of the Greek and Roman Empires have established and preserved all that remains of these vast fabrics, save the names. Their language, tho' no longer spoken is interwoven with every dialect of Europe. Necessity and subsequently custom, a law almost as strong, have made them the pursuit of all who have the means or opportunity of studying them; so that its fitness and their own natural convenience have induced the learned of all Europe, whether of Teutonic or Celtic nations to diffuse their new ideas thro' the classical medium of Greek and Latin compounds. But had there been no such medium, and no occasion for a medium, supposing them to have had a common language, as the Arabs have, what would they have done They would either have compounded words of their own language or have coined new ones, which would have been no more incomprehensible to the body of the people than the present classical terms actually are; and this we see constantly exemplified in those branches of science where the lower orders are engaged, for tho' they are presented with an infinite variety of new objects, which suggest a still greater variety of new ideas, they never are at a loss for terms to express them by, from their ignorance of the classical languages,—but either invent, or apply some word, which serves every purpose intended,—that of clearly and distinctly conveying their meaning.

Reason, therefore, clearly shows that compound words, however beautiful and natural they may appear to us, are not essential to the expression of new ideas. But experience and facts are still more stubborn arguments than reason itself. During the dark period between the 6th and 12th centuries, when the black fiend of superstition had cast its fetters over the minds and intellects of the whole of Europe, and ignorance had thrown its dismal mantle over the fairest portion of the globe, the torch of learning and literature was kept alive in the Saracen halls of Bochara and Bigdad, Damascus and Medina, Cairo and Cordova, and other cities, under the sway of the successors of Mahomed. These enlightened Arabs saw and admired the literature, science, and philosophy of the Grecian schools, but they *knew the* power and beauty of their own language, nor would they permit their youth to be opposed by the difficulties of a strange tongue in the acquirement of what they saw to be so desirable. By their order every thing which the wisdom of man had discovered conducive to the benefit of Society or the dignity of the mind, the polished and instructive beauties of history and romance, the beneficial details of botany and medicine, the abstruse calculations of geometry, algebra, and astronomy, the deep reasoning and elaborate philosophy of the grove, the portico, the lyceum and the academy, with stupendous works on jurisprudence, grammar, logic and rhetoric, were translated or compiled and diffused throughout their empire. But vast as was the influx of new matter and new ideas to these pastoral warriors, they found terms for them all in the unbounded depths of their own language, which seemed to borrow words from those sources from which the Arabs had derived so many ideas. And when in the course of ages the sun of the Saracen empire declined, the language retired to its native deserts, unexhausted and unfathomable as before; that it has not kept pace with the languages of Europe since that period, is owing not to its own imperfection but to the neglect of the Arabs themselves, who have relapsed into their original desert life as if they had never emerged from the wilderness. But it has been tried, severely tried, and has never been found deficient Why then should we assume that it could not stand a trial and on this assumption proceed to condemn it as crude and imperfect, on the contrary, when I view its interstructure unquestionably more perfect and comprehensive than any other known language, and find the impressions which this gives rise to, so fully confirmed by the experience of centuries, I am disposed to think with Sir William Jones, Richardson, and the world in general, that the Arabic is a most copious, rich, comprehensive and wonderful language."

BANK MEETING.

To the Secretary to the Provincial Bank Committee, &c. &c.

SIR.—We request you will call a general meeting of the subscribers to the proposed bank of Bombay to be held on Wednesday the 11th inst., for the purpose of considering the propriety of naming a committee in England to support the application for a charter, and superintend generally, such business as it may be necessary to transact there for the benefit of the proposed institution.

We are, Sir, &c.
ARCHIBALD ROBERTSON,
D. GREENHILL,
J. SKINNER AND CO.
EDMOND BIBBY AND CO,
RITCHIE STEWART AND CO.
MCGREGOR BROWN RIGG AND [illegible]
FRAMJEE CAWASJEE,
DIROM CARTER AND CO.

Bombay, 3d Jan. 1837.

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NOTICE.—In compliance with the above requisition, a meeting of the subscribers to the 2,700 shares of the Bank of Bombay is hereby convened, first on Wednesday the 1st instant, at 10 o'clock A. M. at the office of Messrs. Dirom Baker and Co. when certain propositions will be laid before the Bank Committee before the meeting for its consideration.

By order of the Bank Committee,
G. ASHBURNER,—*Secretary.*

HIGH WATER TABLE,—7TH JANUARY, 1837.

	MOR.	EVE.
Saturday	●11 0	11 28
Sunday	11 53	0 17
Monday	0 41	1 6
Tuesday	1 32	1 58
Wednesday	2 22	2 46
Thursday	3 8	3 29
Friday	3 51	4 13

EXCHANGE.

	BUY.		SELL.
5 per cent Remittable Loan	126½		126
1st 1st first five per cent Loan			
2d 20, 4 1st class	108½		108
Second five per cent Loan	109½	@	111½
Third five per cent Loan	111½		111½
Bills on Calcutta, 30 days	107½		107
Bills on Madras, 30 days	101½		101
Bills at 6 month's sight	2 1 1½		2 1 ½
Canton Bills	222½		222
Spanish dollars per 100	102		102½
Sovereigns each			

VESSELS EXPECTED TO SAIL.

Name of Vessels	Agents	Date of intended departure	To what port.	Touching where.
Brittania	Messrs B. & A Hormasjee	10th Instant	London	St. Helena
Eleanor	Do Dirom Carter & Co	Do do	China	St. Helena.
Urania	G S. King, Esq	Do do	Liverpool.	Do.
John Knox	Do Duncan Gibb & Co.	15th Do.	Do.	
Hugh Lindsay	Supt. Indian Navy	18th Do.	Suez	
Marquis of Hastings	Do Remington & Co.	15th Do	London	Do.
Portland	Do McVicar Burn & Co.	20th Do.	Liverpool.	
Carnatic	Do Edmond Bibby & Co.	1st Feb	London	Cape & do.

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Quartermaster John Sarson, H. M. 17th Rt., from Poona.
Lieut. Skinner, 9th Rt N. I. from Seroor.
Capt. H. P. Lawrence, Nizam's service, from Ellichpoor.

DEPARTURES.

Lieut. Gates, H. M. 20th Rt. to the Red Sea.
Capt. J. Crawfurd, H. M. 6th Rt. to the Sea coast.
Capt. Gilland, ... Queen's Royals, to Belgaum.
Capt. Lloyd, ...
Lieut. Sterling, ...
Col Baumgardt, ... } ditto. ditto.
Surg. Harcourt, ...
Qr. Mr. Hadley, ...
Qr. Mr. J. S. Sarson, H. M. 17th Rt. to Poonah.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTHS.

At Poona, on the 30th Dec. 1836, the Lady of J. A. Sinclair, Esqs. of a daughter.

At Neemuch, on the 29th Dec., the Lady of Capt. Scott, 1st Regt. Light Cavalry, of a daughter.

At Rajcote, on the 28th December, the Lady of Major Clunes, 12th Regt. of a daughter

MARRIAGE.

At St. Andrew's church, on the 19th ultimo, by the Rev Dr Stevenson, Mr. Jonas Wright, Hospital Steward, 6th or Royal 1st W. Regt., to Miss Diana Catherine, Wesencraft.

DEATHS.

On Saturday, the 19th of Nov. last, at Poona, John Plane, Esq., of the Bombay medical establishment.

At Colabah, on the 21st Dec. after a painful and short illness of two days, the wife of Lieut. Barry, H. M. 6th Royal Regt.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

January 3d.—Brig Gopall Crustna, Medeen Cater, Master, from Calcutta, 23d Nov 1836.

— 4th.—Brig Lady Grant. W. Jeffery, Master, from China 25th Nov. 1836. and Singapoor 12th Dec. The Ship Pascoa, struck on a reef off Point Romania, but through the exertions of the officers and crew they succeeded in running her into Singapoor roads, where she lies water logged. The valuable part of her cargo saved.

Passengers.—W. Liebswagur, 3d officer ship Pascoa. G. J. Bradeshaw, and 23 Lascars, the crew of the Pascoa.

— 5th.—Ship Triumph, T. Green, Master, from London, Portsmouth 9th Aug. Cape 26th October, Tellicherry 22th Dec. Spoke the *Royne*, off Calicut, and H. M. S. *Rose*, off Goa. The *Triumph* was becalmed from 1st to the 22d on the line

Passengers.—Mrs. Pelly, Miss Pelly, Mrs. Davis, Miss Keays, Capt. Spratt, 4th Rt. N. I., E. Davies, esq. Barrister, William Fenwick, esq., Messrs. Grant and Malcolm, cadets, and Miss Hannah Walledge, a steerage Passenger.

DEPARTURES.

— 3rd.—Ship Gilmore, H. H Lindsay, Master, to the Cape of Good Hope and London.

Passengers. Capt James Carr, Capt. J. Curtin, Capt. S. W. Mayne, Capt. A F. Bartlet, Capt. R. O. Meriton, Lieut. Chas Yates, Lieut. R. Hudson, Doctor Richard Frith, Mr. W. G. Shum, Mrs. Carr, Mrs. Bartlet, Miss Hunt, Master and Miss Sheppee, and one European female servant

— 4th.—American Ship Shepherdess, James Lubson, Master, to Salem.

Passenger.—Miss C. Farrar, of the American mission.

— Do.—The East India Company's Schooner Cyrene, Mr. J. Cahill, in charge, to the Persian Gulph.

— 5th.—Ship Albion, E. S. Underwood, Master, to Liverpool

— Do.—Ship Malabar, Edward Voss, Master, to London.

Passengers.—E. H. Baillie, esq., Capt. Johnson, Mr. Strovier, Miss Morris, and servants,

— Do.—Grab Futtay Salam, Syed Mahomed, Naiquedah, Surat.

SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

E. I. Company's Receiving and Guard Vessel—Hastings Floating Chapel—Aurora. Brig of War—Tigris. and Steamer Hugh Lindsay.

FREE TRADERS.—Marquis of Hastings, Urania, John Knox, Brittania, Portland, Carnatic, and Triumph.

COUNTRY VESSELS.—Fauze, Meccaie, Cornwallis, Good Success, Kaikusroo, Futtay Rahimon, Eleanor, Hamedo, Ruparell, Lord Castlereagh, Governor Finlay, Charlotte, Hannah, Clarissa, Helen, Charles Forbes, Allalevie. Allison, Fort William, Gopall Crushna, and Lady Grant.

STEAMER.—Indus

ARAB.—Fauze, Futtay Salam, Mahomedy, and Futta Kalimon

AMERICAN.—Elizabeth.

HIS HIGHNESS THE NIZAM'S.—Mahommedee.

THE COURIER.

SATURDAY, 7th JANUARY, 1837.

Since our last the *Lady Grant* has arrived, from China the 25th. November, and Singapore the 12th ultimo.

From the latter place we regret to say she brings advices of the loss of another Bombay ship. The following account of the disaster is from the *Singapore Chronicle* of the 8th December :—

"We are sorry to have occasion to notice the arrival of the ship *Pascoa*, Captain Morgan, from China 22nd ult. in this harbour on the evening of the 1st. Inst. under peculiarly unfortunate circumstances. This vessel it appears, was entering the Straits by the usual passage from China at this season of the year, when she struck at 12. 30 P. M. on a small sunken coral rock, about fourteen or fifteen feet under water, the exact position of which will be shewn by the following bearings, which have been handed to us by Capt. Morgan, and were taken only a few seconds before the vessel struck, viz. *Barbucet Hill* W. N. W.—*South Point* W.—*North Point* N. by W. ¼ W. and *Pedra Branca* E. ¾ S. The lead was going at the time and the last cast had given 12 fathoms. The judicious management of Captain Morgan and the unparalleled exertions of the crew were fortunately seconded by a strong and favourable breeze, otherwise it would have been impossible for her to have made the roadstead. On the signals of distress being observed, the boats from H. M. ships *Raleigh* and *Wolf* hastened on board—but their exertions, united to those of her own ship's company, were found utterly unavailing to keep her afloat, and it was therefore found necessary to run the vessel on the inner mud bank, having at the time 9 feet water in her hold. The greater part of the cargo in the lower hold, consisting of Sugar, Sugar Candy &c. was landed in a damaged state—nearly the whole of the Raw Silk and all the Treasure on board were landed in safety."

We beg to refer our readers to an article in our last, copied from the *Sun*, headed "Slave Trade in the Mosambique." We fear we might look a little nearer than London for some information regarding the destination, and fate of a portion of the unhallowed cargoes of victims to human cupidity which the flag of our faithful ally of Portugal is still allowed to screen from this world's retribution. But we are not disposed to moralize.—We know that much unnecessary and exaggerated matter has been put forth to prove what no one doubts—the horrible and degrading nature of slavery in its most mild form—that of the household bondsman. The British nation has sacrificed twenty millions sterling to its just abhorrence of African slavery, and we believe no pains are spared to exert the influence of the nation with its allies to follow this example. Under the operation of the new-charter-act, even the mild domestic slavery sanctioned by the practice of ages among the natives is, as far as the state of the country will permit, to give way to British feeling.

This being the case, does it not become us to look jealously after the slave dealing propensities of a nation whose mismanaged colony is at our very door. A nation professing itself Christian !

Now will any kind correspondent give us the date of the arrival of the *last* slave-dealing brig at Goa from the Mosambique. Was it in 1833 or 1834, or since the late troubles ?

The American and the West Indian planter might more justly talk of the *necessity* of slavery ; but will any one who knows any thing of the varied population of India pretend that bringing African negroes to this country is any thing more than a foolish and wanton speculation in human suffering ?—quite independently of morality, but merely as a question of dry political economy.

But what is this to us? May not the Portuguese do what they will with their own ? Let us pause ! When an insurrection breaks out (and such things have been now and then lately) any where within a few hundred miles of Goa, who are the most formidable ruffians in the *band !* Niggers decidedly.—And how is the succession of these independent jungle gentry—these raven Robin Hoods kept up ?—We need not answer that—Let us hope that for the sake of our own Indian subjects the nuisance will be put down. How is this to be done ? We are tempted to ask with the Laird of Dumbiedikes "Will siller do any guid." Those who gave 20 millions to put down slavery after the *trade* was abolished would surely afford a little indemnity. The Goa and Damaun governments are rather slack in their allegiance to the mother country—perhaps the whole concern might be bought in a cheap lot if the British Government were in earnest about it.

We understand that the possession of the Goa country by the Company's government would not only be beneficial to the natives of that fertile little provice, but would give new life to the trade and agriculture of the country above, now shut out from communication with its direct and proper port. We can love and cherish our Indo-Portuguese brethren, but the slave trade must be put down *coute qui coute*.

In conclusion, we would refer our readers to a paper in the July No. of the London and Westminster review "Sierra Leone, the Whiteman's grave." This article will give an idea of the exertions that *have been* made for putting down the slave trade—and with what effect ? The reviewer says : "It is most incorrect to suppose that as far as Africa is concerned, the slave trade is to any degree decreased, or the sufferings of its inhabitants alleviated. Never probably have more human beings been torn from that country than since this trade has been pursued in defiance of Great Britain."

We have much pleasure in learning that the Agri-Horticultural Society here has formed a sub-committee to correspond with similar committees in London on new articles of Indian export, and to transmit samples and obtain reports thereon.

When this subject was first mentioned in our journal by a correspondent who proposed a sub-committee of the Bombay Br. of the R. Asiat. Soc. for this purpose, we ventured to suggest that the Agricultural Society would be the most appropriate body to take these matters up, and so it has proved. The prospectus of the sub-committee will, we understand, be out in a few days ; and if we obtain a copy we shall take the liberty of inserting it at length.

CALCUTTA.

MAURITIUS.—It is in almost every body's recollection what a ferment was created at Mauritius by the intelligence, that Mr. Jeremie had been appointed to supersede Mr. P. D'Epinay in the important functions of Procureur and Advocate General, the latter having held that lucrative appointment for rather a long series of years. It now appears from a late number of the *Gazette*, that Mr. Edward Allen Williams, who had accompanied Mr. Jeremie to Mauritius as his substitute, has been raised to the rank of First Crown Counsel in that colony ; whence we may soon expect the news of the arrival and installation of the present incumbent, and of final retirement of his predecessor from office. So far have Mr. Jeremie's suggestions, aided by Dr. Lushington's powerful assistance, prevailed on the British Ministers, contrary to the sanguine expectations of many, and especially of those who derived their personal consideration from Mr. D'Epinay's protection and influence—*Calcutta Courier, Dec.* 23.

THE NEW SHERIFF.—We observe with some, indeed with no inconsiderable degree of surprise, the appointment of Thomas Holroyd, Esq., as the new Sheriff. We could not at first suppose, that the gentleman appointed, was Mr. Thomas Holroyd, the assignee. Upon enquiry, however, we find that gentleman is now Sheriff of Calcutta. And considering his position in this community, we are free to admit, that the appointment appears to us most *singular*.

It is highly unpleasant to our feelings, to drag before the public, the name of any individual ; but we must either hold our tongue altogether, and thereby abandon our duties, in this instance unpleasing as we have before said, or we must adopt the only alternative left us, somewhat invidious as it may appear, to bring into prominent notice the name of an invidual, in connection with an office, against the appointment to which of that gentleman, we have sundry objections to urge.

Our objections arise all, out of one fertile and, we think, never-failing source, *Mr. Holroyd is assignee to several estates !* His appointment to the office of sheriff, in addition to the situations he now fills, holds out to him inducements and temptations, to which it had been, in our opinion, much more wise, and much more considerable, not to expose him, or any other man.

As Sheriff, he *executes his own writs*, sued out as assignee, *and takes his poundage* in all those actions in which he may be plaintiff. Representative as he is of half the lapsed firms (we believe *more* than half) and having in consequence, claims against a section of the responsible portion of the community in India, both British and native, by no means inconsiderable, the amount of poundage he might levy on the various estates which he represents, in consequence of actions commenced by him as assignee, is *enormous !* He has nothing to do, but to sue out his *capias*, arrest the debtor, and should he, the debtor, even go to prison without satisfying the estate, still is the Sheriff entitled to poundage, out of the estate, in virtue of the debt to which the claim arose, and the proceeding was had.

There are many other cases in which the Sheriff is entitled to his *poundage*, although not one farthing of benefit would accrue to the estate of which the Sheriff was assignee : for instance, if the Sheriff levy, under a *fieri facias*, he is entitled to poundage though the parties compromise, before he sells the goods, or though the execution afterwards be set aside for irregularity. Of course no one believes that any of these consequences will result from the appointment of Mr Holroyd the assignee, as Sheriff. But the principle involved in his appointment, is radically vicious. It is putting power without check, at the beck and call of fallible, weak, humanity.

Again, on another ground, the appointment of this gentleman, it is not unlikely, will be productive of no inconsiderable confusion.

The charter of justice will either materially interfere with the new Sheriff in the execution of his duties ; *or*, it must be considered as a nullity : for by section 9 of the charter it is enacted, that wherever the Supreme Court shall award or direct any process either against the Sheriff, or in any cause in which the Sheriff, by reason of his being related to the parties, or by reason of any good cause of challenge, which would be allowed against any Sheriff in England, *cannot by law execute the same ! ! ! ! !* In every such case, the Supreme Court shall name and appoint *some other fit person* to execute, and return the same,—and the said process shall be directed to the said person so named for that purpose, and the cause of such special proceedings shall be suggested, and entered on the records of the Court.

Now, from this section, it would appear, that any Sheriff *being related to the parties*, or an account of and by reason of any good cause of challenge existing (from interest in the matter we presume) *in his own person, cannot execute the process of the Court ! !* We really have not time to search, for what are or are not causes of challenge. We cannot say, therefore, whether in point of law, the fact of a Sheriff being assignee, and as such bringing an action, would, in law, incapacitate him from executing the process of the Court, *i. e.* from acting as Sheriff ; but the point is not perhaps unworthy of consideration, and in as much as an assignee has a direct interest in every action he brings, his *per centage* depending on the result, and as Sheriff at the same time, he has an interest by reason of his *poundage* why, we admit, it seems to us, that such Sheriff-assignee, comes within the meaning, if not within the letter of section 9 of the charter of justice; and that it would, under the circumstances, have been less inconvenient, to have pitched upon some other person for a Sheriff. We should think, moreover, that under the 30th section of the Insolvent Act, and under subsequent sections, the intereset of the assignee, in all actions, connected with the estates he represents, is to render it such, as impossible for him as Sheriff to *execute by law*, the process of the Court.

It may be said the assignee cannot bring an action without the sanction of the Insolvent Court. Be it so, and then arises the argument *ab inconvenienti*. Either this assignee will be impeded in getting in the estate, by reason of his capacity of Sheriff, or he cannot, as Sheriff, execute the process of the Court, by reason of his interest in many actions as assignee ; and therefore in the words of section 9 of the charter, *another person must be appointed*, and such special proceeding must be entered on the Record of the Court. Here's a *to-do*, because the Sheriff happens at the same time to be assignee !

There is yet another objection which appears to us to deserve notice. The *assignee* is an officer of the Insolvent Court, from which the Supreme Court is a Court of Appeal. All assignees are *officers* of the Insolvent Court ; and the Court of Appeal treats them as such, in deciding matters appealed to them ; they are, therefore, as far as the orders of the Supreme Court go, in matters of insolvent appeals, *officers of the Supreme Court !*

Now, officers of the Courts of law *cannot* be Sheriff—such as attorneys, &c. ; this is a privilege conceded to them, on *account of their clients* ; they are exempted from the office of Sheriff, constable, overseer of the poor, and all matters that require *personal* service, in order that their clients may not suffer, by these imposed avocations. In point of principle the assignee ought, we opine, to enjoy a similar exemption from the trammels of office ! He has plenty to do, without the Shrevalty, and *his clients*, the estates, and their claimants, have good right to all his time. In point *of form*, therefore, for such only we admit is this last objection, the assignee, ought not to be Sheriff. In point of expediency, we think we have shewn he ought not to *act*. And in point of law under the 9th section of the charter, we should like to hear what the learned say on the matter ; to us it appears that his interest as assignee would preclude his acting as Sheriff, in all actions brought on account of the insolvent estates. In which case he must either neglect his duty as assignee, or his office of Sheriff. And we repeat in conclusion, that no man ought to be clothed with powers, such as those vested in Sheriff assignee of the present year. There may be no abuse in the present instance, but the *precedent* is bad and pregnant with inconvenience.—*Hurkaru.*

MR. TAYLOR.—For some days past it has been reported in Calcutta, that recent letters received from London mentioned that Mr. James Taylor, whose supposed tragical fate on a journey overland near Bagdad, was the theme of many a paragraph several years ago, had presented himself in London. Upon enquiry we learn that Captain Beach of the *True Briton*, which lately sailed on her return voyage to England, stated to several persons here that shortly before he left London, he met Mr. Taylor in the street, who explained to him that he had been a long time in captivity with the Arabs of the desart, and had finally got out of their hands by ransom, but how and by whom this was effected we are not informed.—*Calcutta Courier, December* 24.

Letters by the *Duke of Buccleugh* mention that Lord Elphinstone will come out in the *Prince Regent* Yacht, which has been fitted out as a present to the Imaum of Muscat, and Lord Brudenell comes overland. The former information is also positively stated in the *Atlas* of the 21st August, with the additon that the vessel was to sail about the 10th of September.—*Cal. Cou., Dec.* 26.

A letter we copy from the *Singapore Chronicle* charges us with injustice to the predecessors of Captain Chads, and especially to the Commander of H. M. ship *Wolf*, in the explanation we gave of the supposed cause of Captain Chads' eminent success in his cruises against the pirates. We very much regret that we were not better informed of the merits of other officers and of the plan of their operations ; but it is never too late to do an act of justice, and we trust the discussion of the subject will have the effect of undeceiving the community at the several presidencies of India, who, in their admiration of the exploits of the *Andromache*, seem to have quite forgotten that *virese fortes ante Agememnona*. We happen to know that Captain Chads was a little vexed at the terms in which the Calcutta letter of thanks was expressed, because the compliment to himself and his officers had the air of being a reflection upon others whom he conceived to be entitled to all praise. But Madras and Bombay are out-doing Calcutta in the substantiality of their compliment, especially the latter, a subscription being raised at Bombay for a piece of plate, which is expected to amount to six or seven hundred pounds. We heartily join the Singapore Editors, in hoping that the little *Wolf* will not be defrauded of her honors.—*Ibid.*

We direct the attention of those of our readers who are interested in the matter, to the General Order in another page respecting the distribution of the Burmah Prize Money. The Commander-in Chief's share is about 15,000 Co.'s Rs. ; Generals 5,000 ; Field Officers 1,037 ; Captains 143 ; Subalterns 65 ; non-Commissioned officers 15 ; Privates 2rs. 9 ans. 4¾ pie ! Total amount 4,77,102-8-9 .—*Bengal, Hurakru Dec.* 22.

Among other intelligence brought by the *Buccleugh*, is that of the appointment of Mr. Thomas Bruce Swinhoe, as Company's Attorney. Mr. Swinhoe was appointed in August last, he is the brother and partner of Mr. John Henry Swinhoe, now acting Attorney for the Company.—*Bengal Hurakru, Dec.* 22*d.*

AGRA.

AGRA AND BOMBAY.—Whatever forms part of the connection between Bombay and the North-Western Provinces of Hindoostan, becomes of importance at a crisis like the present, when that connection may be converted into a union of the closest and most advantageous kind : or at least it is important to bring it before the eye of the public. We are, therefore, glad to be able to quote the following paragraph on the increased recourse of passengers between Bombay and Suez, a recourse which might be swollen by a half or any proportion of our Bengal travellers, if they had not to exert all that physical and moral energy, which an undulatory ride of some hundred miles on the back of a camel, and the growth of a long beard call for, in the present state of the road to Bombay. Were anything in the shape of a road constructed, passable for a second-hand Buggy and a family Palkee Carriage, we have no doubt, we would see all our bachelors and even our married travellers wending to Bombay. And why not ? Instead of the revisited and dull scenery in the direction of Calcutta, we should pass through a country, where nature worked, we might say, in a fit of inspiration—where mountain, wood and dell exist in all the wildness and grandeur of the most imposing landscape, and where the indigenous character of India is most deeply marked. Even to Bombay, the route is tempting enough, but beyound it and amid the recollections, ancient and modern of storied Egypt, what interest is not awakened, and how immeasurably superior is a fortnight's residence in such a spot, to the lethargic existence of months passed on board a Liverpool ship, with regular hours and a bearish Captain. Besides when at Cairo, we may, as we are religious or romantical, in a month and for a month's pay, visit the country of Christianity, or thrill at the classic scenes which Greece presents. Instead of longing for our three o'clock dinner and pease-soup on board a "homeward bound ship to touch at the Cape," we might gaze from the rocky brow

"Which looks o'er sea-born Salamis"

and with our Byron open at the 3rd Canto of the Corsair, see the sun setting behind "Morea's Hills." We might visit half the spots, which our system of education—absurd though it be, it has at least this redeeming trait, that it is not confined solely to teaching us that "frigid philosophy," which boys in petticoats learn in our modern school—has associated with our earliest days and fresh feelings : we might swim in a gondola, and dine at Paris ; or if the bloom of our feelings had departed and our liver were too injured for such things, we might gratify our spleen or benevolence by viewing the rapidly changing scenes of many coloured life, and the new forms of human Society which present themselves from Calais to Dover, and all within less time than we must dose away on board a Calcutta ship, and for as little expense as we purchase the pleasure of being cabined, cribbed, confined for five or six months, with no better excitement at hand than quarrelling with the Captain and our fellow passengers. When we look upon this picture, and on this, we must be satisfied, that nothing but necessity and its consequent usage could have made the Cape the great thoroughfare to India, or have made us refer the listlessness of it, to the rational excitement of the overland route, and the expansion of mind such travelling preduces. With any decent access to Bombay, however, this preference would cease, and with the recourse which would follow, the connection between Agra and Bombay, would daily assume a closer character beneficial to both, while to the intervening country it would become a principal cause of civilization and improvement.—*Agra Ukhbar, Dec.* 17.

ALLAHABAD.—A curious occurrence took place on board of the last *flat* that visited us, during the upward passage. The officer in charge of the treasure took a fancy that the Commander of the *steamer* and *flat* were under his orders, and while the vessels were in some difficulty, threatened the Mate of the latter with durance vile under the bayonets of the Sipahees, and actually gave the order to prime an load which was obeyed by some of his men. Of course an inquiry is to be made into the circumstance, and we hope that the present conflicting powers of the men under authority will be adjusted and explained. Pleasant travelling !—three hundered rupees for going but very slowly, with a large chance of having an ounce of lead through your vitals,—mighty pleasant, doubtless—particularly for ladies.—*Free Press.*

GWALIOR.—The committee of officers attached to Scindia's reformed contingent, and which we alluded to in a late number, having examined the ground from "Sippree" to the North "Esau Ghur" to the East, "Rangoo Ghur" to the South and the Western Frontier of Scindia's territories, consider "Sippree," as the best site for their future cantonment,

"Sippree" is situated above the Ghauts 76 miles to the South of Gwalior, and 15 miles from the river of Scinde ; the soil is elevated and dry, and the situation possesses all the advantages which are of such importance in the selection of ground for a cantonment ; the town was formerly a place of great importance, but like every thing under the devastating rule of a Mahratta Government, it is sunk into comparative insignificance.

The Gwalior reformed contingent is to consist of :

1 Regiment of Cavalry,
1 Regiment of Infantry,
1 Company of Infantry,

all similar to those in His Highness the Nizam's Service ; the Cavalry Regiment is from its former state progressing towards improvement, and under the vigilant eye of the resident it will no doubt approximate in discipline and efficiency to H. H. the Nizam's Cavalry ; but this must be a work of time, and it is to be hoped that Gwalior will not lose its present energetic and zealous resident, until the reform (which the state of the contingent so much required) be duly effected.—*Ibid.*

LOODEEANAH.—Mr. Clarke, the Umbaloo Resident arrived here on the 6th, a circumstance which has given

strength to a report of Captain Wade's departure for Lahore, on some important Mission. If the object be small, the gallant Captain will not fail to make it one of importance. Mr. Clark returned to Umbaloo on the 9th. The native town is all alive with the marriage pomp of one of the sons of sooja-ool-moolk, which is now in progress.—*Ibid.*

Our Bombay friends are, - we are glad to see, continuing their agitation of that all important question—Steam Communication. At a meeting held on the 7th instant, the annexed resolutions were passed, and as our readers will see their object is to maintain for a while the communication with Egypt, which there is great reason to fear is about to be interrupted in conformity with orders received from the Home Government. In thus employing their funds, the committee, are pursuing the great object for which they were subscribed, and in so doing they must of course command not merely the concurrence but the cordial approbation of the subscribers. This remark we think pertinent, as the committee have appointed a distant date, the 1st of February, for hearing the dissents they will never receive, and thus the period of action is put off to an unnecessarily distant period. For if their funds are to defray the surplus expenses of the Hugh Lindsay, the despatch of that vessel cannot well take place until after the day fixed for taking the sense of the subscribers, an arrangement by which a delay of three weeks, and three weeks of the most favourable season, is incurred. The 15th of January would have been in every sense a better selection.

One highly important consideration arises out of this meeting. How will the Calcutta Committee reply to the invitation held out to them, to unite in the objects of the Bombay Committee?

The opportunity thus presented to the former body is one they could scarcely have hoped for, enabling them as it does to redeem the errors—the injustice,—the more than injustice, they have committed. It is an opportunity to take away their reproach---to cancel the remembrances of —we are not one of those whose enlarged and unmeaning indignation denounces cities en masse, but we can say, the remembrance of a most flagitious affair—of which had one been the author instead of some dozens, the whole transaction would have called for the punishment due to dishonest appropriation. To any co-operation with Bombay the Calcutta Press will naturally—or we suppose they will now base their opposition on consistency—be opposed, as with that body the question is merely whether they or their cotemporaries will obtain the earliest intelligence—the other objects of Steam Communication dwindle into insignificance before this one consideration.

A communication direct from Calcutta to Suez will alone please them; any other route appears as absurd as the conduct of the Directors of the Agra Bank does to a disappointed candidate for the Secretaryship. The opposition of the one as of the other is however easily intelligible, and it requires very little calculation indeed, to set either down at its proper value, at which we may confidently rely the public will take both. There are however in Calcutta a large body of subscribers from whom the public have a right to expect a decision uninfluenced by local or party prejudice, as well as by the opinions of a press which postpones its own immediate interests to those of the community at large. To these we would strongly recommend the subscribers in the Moofusul to address themselves, for on the success of the Bombay Committee's appeal, do we consider the question at present to hinge. The Court of Directors cannot always be insensible to the earnest desire, the struggles and anxiety displayed by the residents of India to possess a steam communication; the reaction produced by these exertions must lead to the final success of the question. Nor is it in this country alone the desire is manifested. In the subjoined notice we see a list of mercantile firms whose millions of capital are productively employed over half the globe, eagerly coming forward in support of a Steam Communication with India. To any measure recommended by the representative of such wealth and a body so intelligent the Government cannot be indifferent and when their call is so willingly responded to in another quarter of the globe, the measure they call for, must succeed.

In the views of the Bombay committee our Mofussil cotemporaries will of course cordially concur. That body, unlike their Calcutta brethren, entertain far too high a sense of justice to consider any but the abstract merits of a question, which, conducing to the good of the greatest number, has a very direct tendency to promote their own. —*Agra Ukhbar, December* 24

CAWNPOOR.—We have been requested to state by an Artillery Officer, that there were more subscribers from his corps, to the entertainment given to the C. in C. at thie station, than the three mentioned in the Ukhbar of ths 10th instant. Dyce Sombre, the Black Prince, lately passed thro' and had an interview with the C. in C. for, report says, the purpose of bringing to His Excellency's notice the conduct of an Officer of rank at the station, with whom he had engaged in some play transactions It is said his Highness is dangerously ill at Bunarus.---*Ibid.*

BUNARUS.---The progress of "land resumption" is going rapidly on in this district, to the great disgust of the holders, who can see no justice in a measure which makes them contribute a share to the calls of the state.---*Ibid.*

COAL OF THE NURBUDDAH.

To the Editor of the Agra Ukhbar.

SIR,—In a recent number of your journal there were some remarks on the possibility of navigating the Nurbudda, together with the correspondence of Captain Ouseley on the coal discovered by that gentleman near Gurrawara.

If the Government is too poor or disinclined to enterprise it may awaken able, as well as monied men to the speculation. It is asserted that the expense is too great. Look to North America, and our own country for what united efforts will effect. I say not, that it is imperative that the Company's Government should expend *with risk* some little of their surplus revenue in bettering their charge as they rent the state at once as a speculation, of pounds, shillings and pence but when evident profit will be the result of the application of funds to *any extent* in rail roads, it seems quite out of all calculation that the means at command should be overlooked. The material for forming iron manufacturing establishments equal to those of Merthyr Tydil &c. in South Wales exist here, coal, iron ore, and lime in as great profusion, as these minerals are attainable there. To erect furnaces, make rails and lay them to Mirzapoor for coal, and all our commerce there would soon repay the outlay. Cotton now taken away by bullocks in many weeks, would not occupy as many days in transporting by locomotive engines, and rail waggons—merchants would soon be compelled to resort to the road waggons—a supply of coal for all purposes of inland, or other navigation at hand with the river Nerbudah, for ⅔ of it's course available for supplying Bombay with coal and carrying off the bulky heavy staple productions of the valley districts, and where the rocky impediments to navigation, are not to be overcome, rail waggons along the side to the nearest point where boats could approach, could be employed, although I see not why from Hurdia to Panwell a rail road might not be driven. It will be asserted that the Tapty forms an insurmountable obstacle: let it be provided. I suspect that many places near Boothanpoor on that river would admit of bridging. The quality of the coal now under consideration is equal to the best English, and when at this moment no serious impediment present on this side the Cape excepting the want of sufficient good coal, to any extent of steaming, surely the demand and sale of it and iron would render of itself so profitable a return, that commercial tolls and hire of engines would alone create a revenue more than sufficient to keep up all establishments and pay for wear and tear. In a military point of view the transport of guns, of heavy stores of bodies of men in so few hours; so many miles, must be considered. The post office establishment totally set aside on the whole line, it would bring Calcutta within a week's journey of Bombay. Passengers from Bengal to Bombay would never take any other route or way of travelling, supplies for the interior would be brought up for a trifle, fresh, uninjured and secure from loss. The grand line from Bombay to Mirzapore once completed and endless ramifications would result, the country would, within a very few years, assume a very different aspect. Cities like those of the United States would arise at places of commercial interest; others decayed would be renewed and the bustling activity of a North American be assumed by the quietest believers in the wisdom of their forefathers in the world. In North America a road precedes the population—here we have no such things for our teeming subjects.—That by my procuring the official reports on this subject; and publishing them in your paper, I trust I may attract the attention of some who would be willing to attempt what is no vagary untried theory, the effort of an idler's brain—but what the many hundred miles of similar roads in Europe and America have proved Until a fit man is sent to survey the country through which the work is to proceed, no average of expense can be taken, and no comparison with English prices per mile. Let a few miles be set about, and we could form an estimate.

I am, &c.—RAIL.

Agra Ukhbar, 17th Dec. 1836.

SINGAPORE.

TREATY WITH SIAM.—A copy of the Treaty concluded between the King of Siam and the United States, to which some reference was made in our number of 25th Aug. last, has been forwarded to us, and which we give as follows:

Treaty of Amity and Commerce, between His Majesty the Magnificent King of Siam, and the United States of America.

His Majesty the Sovereign and magnificent King in the city of Sia-Yuthia, has appointed the Chou Phya Praklang, one of the first Ministers of State, to treat with Edmund Roberts, Minister of the United States of America, who has been sent by the Government thereof, on its behalf, to form a treaty of sincere friendship, and entire good faith, between the two Nations. For this purpose the Siamese, and the Citizens of the United States of America, shall with sincerity, hold commercial intercourse, in the ports of their respective nations as long as Heaven and Earth shall endure.

This Treaty is concluded on Wednesday, the last of the fourth Month, of the Year 1194, called. Pimarong Chattowasok (or the year of the dragon) correspoding to the twentieth day of March, in the year of our Lord 1833. One original is written in Siamese, the other in English; but as the Siamese are ignorant of English, and the Americans of the Siamese, a Portuguese and a Chinese translation, are annexed to serve as testimony to the contents of the treaty. The writing is of the same tenor and date, in all the languages aforesaid: it is signed on the one part with the name of the Chou Phya Praklang and sealed with the seal of the Lotus Flower of glass; on the other part it is signed with the name of Edmond Robers, and sealed with a seal containing an Eagle and Stars.

One copy will be kept in Siam, and another will be taken by Edmund Roberts to the United States. If the Government of the United States shall ratify the said Treaty and attach the Seal of the Government, then Siam will also ratify it on its part and attach the Seal of its Government.

Article 1st. There shall be a perpetual peace between the United States of America, and the Magnificent King of Siam.

Art. 2nd. The Citizens of the United States shall have free liberty, to enter all the Ports of the Kingdom of Siam, with their cargoes, of whatever kind the said cargoes may consist, and they shall have liberty to sell the same to any of the subjects of the King or others who may wish to purchase the same; or to barter the same for any produce or manufactures of the Kingdom, or other articles that may be found there.

No prices shall be fixed by the Officers of the King on the articles to be sold by the Merchants of the United States, of the merchandize they may wish to buy; but the trade shall be free on both sides, to sell, or buy, or exchange, on the terms, and for the prices the owners may think fit. Whenever the said Citizens of the United States shall be ready to depart, they shall be at liberty to do so, and the proper Officers shall furnish them with passports—provided always there be no legal impediment to the contrary.

Nothing contained in this article shall be understood as granting permission to import Opium which is contraband, or to export Rice, which cannot be embarked as an article of commerce. These only are prohibited.

Art 3rd. Vessels of the United States entering any port within his Majesty's dominions, and selling and purchasing cargoes of merchandize, shall pay in lieu of Import and Export Duties, Tonnage, License to Trade, or any other charge whatever, a measurement duty as follows: The measurement shall be made from side to side, in the middle of the vessel's length and if a single-decked vessel, on such single deck; if otherwise, on the lower deck. On every vessel selling merchandize, the sum of One Thousand Seven Hundred Ticals or *Bats*, shall be paid for every Siamese Fathom in breadth, so measured; the said Fathom being computed to contain seventy-eight English or American Inches, corresponding to ninety-six Siamese Inches. But if the said vessel should come without merchandize, and purchase a cargo with Specie, she shall then pay the sum of Fifteen Hundred Ticals or Bats, for each and every Fathom before described. Furthermore, neither the aforesaid measurement, or any other charge whatever shall be paid by any vessel of the United States that enters a Siamese Port for the purpose of refitting, or for refreshments, or to enquire the state of the market.

Art. 4. If hereafter the duties payable by foreign vessels, be diminished in favor of any other nation, the same diminution shall be made in favor of the Vessels of the United States.

Art. 5th. If any Vessel of the United States shall suffer shipwreck on any part of the magnificent King's dominions, the persons escaping from the wreck, shall be taken care of, and hospitably entertained at the expense of the King, until they shall find an opportunity to be returned to their country, and the property saved from such wreck, shall be carefully preserved, and restored to its owners, and the United States will repay all expenses incurred by his Majesty on account of such wreck.

Art. 6th. If any Citizens of the United States, coming to Siam for the purpose of trade, shall contract debts to any individual of Siam, or if any individual of Siam shall contract debts to any Citizen of the United States, the debtor shall be obliged to bring forward, and sell, all his Goods to pay his debts therewith. When the produce of such *bona fide* sale shall not suffice, he shall be no longer liable for the remainder, nor shall the Creditor be able to retain him as a slave, imprison, flog, or otherwise punish him to compel the payment of any balance remaining due, but shall leave him at perfect liberty.

Art. 7th. Merchants of the United States coming to trade in the Kingdom of Siam, and wishing to rent houses therein, shall rent the King's Factories, and shall pay the customary rent of the Country. If the said Merchants bring their Goods on shore, the King's Officers shall take account thereof, but shall not levy duty thereupon.

Article 8th. If any Citizens of the United States, or their vessels or other property, shall be taken by pirates, and brought within the dominions of the magnificent King; the persons shall be set at liberty and the property restored to its owners.

Article 9th. Merchants of the United States trading in the Kingdom of Siam, shall respect and follow the laws and Customs of the Country in all points.

Article 10th. If hereafter any foreign nation, other than the Portuguese, shall request and obtain his Majesty's consent to the appointment of Consuls to reside in Siam, the United States shall be at liberty to appoint Consuls to reside in Siam, equal with such other foreign nations.

(Here are annexed the seals and signatures of the Praklang and the Envoy, leaving space for the seal of his Majesty to be hereafter attached. Below then is the following Certificate:)

Whereas the undersigned Edmund Roberts, a citizen of Portsmouth in the State of New Hampshire in the United States of America, being duly appointed an Envoy by letters patent, under the signature of the President and Seal of the United States of America, bearing date at the City of Washington, the Twenty-sixth day of January A. D. 1832, for negociating and concluding a Treaty of Amity and Commerce between the United States of America and his Majesty the King of Siam; Now know ye, that, I, Edmund Roberts, Envoy as aforesaid, do conclude the foregoing treaty, of Amity and Commerce and every article and clause therein contained, reserving the same nevertheless for the ratification of the President of the United States of America, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate of the said United States.

Done at the Royal City of Sia-Yuthia (commonly called Bankork) on the Twentieth day of March in the Year of our Lord, One thousand, Eight Hundred, and Thirty-three, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the Fifty-seventh.

Signed
EDMUND ROBERTS.

In several of the commercial provisions the foregoing Treaty exhibits we think some improvement on that existing between our own Government and Siam, which was concluded by Capt. Burney on behalf of the East India Company in 1826.

We do not, for example, see that the American Treaty contains any prohibitory provision or clause with respect to the importation or sale of gunpowder and warlike stores at Siam, while in the first article of ours it is stipulated if our vessels "import fire-arms, shot or gun-powder, they are prohibited from selling them to any party, but to the Government, and should the Government not require such fire-arms, shot or gun-powder, the merchants must re-export the whole of them." We think it not improbable however, that it may be a *standing Law* of the Country that no warlike stores of the description abovementioned are allowed to be imported excepting under the provisions laid down in the article of our Treaty from which we have quoted—and as the American merchants are bound "to respect and follow the laws and customs of the country in all points," the omission of any prohibitory clause with respect to trade in munition of war may not avail them. This however is conjecture on our part.—*Singapore Free Press, December* 1.

THE ANDROMACHE AND THE WOLF.

To the Editor of the Singapore Chronicle.

Sir,—Having read in your paper of Saturday last an extract from the *Calcutta Courier* of the 22d October, containing some comments on what took place in the Straits of Malacca during the time that H. M. Ship *Andromache* was employed in suppressing piracy, allow me a portion of your valuable journal to make a few remarks thereon. Whether the article mentioned be editorial or from any other quarter, the person writing it either wilfully said what was incorrect, or on the other hand, was altogether ignorant about the matter in question. If that person had been in the habit of reading the *Singapore Chronicle*, from February last until the end of April, he would have seen that 'the wily enemy never found" was occasionally found, and destroyed also.

And in noticing this Sir, far be it from me to detract from the exertions of the officers and crew of the *Andromache*; the whole colony know and appreciate these services, and the high character of Captain Chads as an officer requires no comment from me, still this high character must not be unnecessarily made higher to throw into the shade the services of more humble pretention, and I believe the gallant officer mentioned would neither sanction nor receive undeserving praise from any man. The *Calcutta Courier*, says, the "whole secret lies in his "(Captain Chads) having most judiciously profited by the "experience of this predecessors *by avoiding to imitate* "plans that had been unsuccessful," (a curious piece of negative logic) and further, "the reason was, as it now "turns out, that the exploring expeditions were under- "taken by day light, &c." —No such thing, Mr. Editor, for as far as the *Wolf* was concerned, her armed boats were more employed by night than by day, and every one knows that the *Wolf* generally left this port in the night to be on pirate ground without its being generally known. To give one instance out of many, the first day the said ship anchored here, she only remained a few hours, left suddenly in the night, and next day was the means of preventing a valuable Dutch Bark being taken by the pirates, her boats being away two days and nights in pursuit, on the third morning fell in with thirteen pirate prahus at Point Romania afterwards joined by five more, making eighteen well-manned boats, one of which was a large three-masted boat which kept up a spirited fire on a pinnace, cutter, and gun-boat, all the force which the *Wolf* had as the attacking party, and the said pirates found to their cost that grape shot swept away numbers from their oars on that occasion. This fleet it is well known was altogether so much damaged that it had to return to Gallang to refit, where the *Andromache* had the good luck to find it, and a good proof of this was their finding the large boat mentioned, 61 feet long with 42 oars. So it turns out that the gallant Captain found out no secret, but did in reality profit by the plan of his predecessors, and I have reason to know that this very plan was recommended to him at Penang.

But the *Calcutta Courier* may be told, that any one who knows the Malay character, and their mode of carrying on piracy, must know that it is almost impossible to move with a man-of-war without information being conveyed to those concerned by [illegible] purpose, or interested in the matter, at the [illegible] where cruizers may be, and if the *Andromache* (the *Courier* says) "sighted [illegible] the wishes [illegible] before it was dark" [illegible] short [illegible] pirate indeed who did not make him [illegible] next morning a dozen pirates might be [illegible] The truth is, [illegible] such [illegible] must be done both by night [illegible] which is very general a piece [illegible] an impression [illegible] success of the *Andromache* [illegible] of other British [illegible] extensive means [illegible] chads." Now laying [illegible] asted," there cannot be a [illegible] immensely increased. A larger [illegible] three gun-boats and fifty sea- [illegible] *Wolf* had one miserable gun- [illegible] the fifth round in the affair mentioned) a pinnace, the size of the *Andromache*'s own small cutter. This want of means alone prevented the entire destruction of the piratical fleet, and [illegible] same want of means, prevented the [illegible] some piratical prahus at the Dindings.

There is only one thing more to be mentioned.—The *Andromache* arrived here with extensive powers, such as no other cruizer ever possessed, and the order extended to kill, burn, and destroy all suspicious boats, and wherever they were so burned and destroyed they were set down as pirates accordingly, which "great success" the *Calcutta Courier* finds it convenient not to notice: and the extensive powers here mentioned, as if they had been made for particular occasion were rescinded before the *Andromache* left the Straits, leaving the cruizers again under their original orders.

That these extended powers might be necessary, we shall not here stop to dispute, or whether any innocent might suffer with the guilty, who can tell! Only one thing may be stated, that five prahus taken at Cocob by the *Wolf* under suspicious circumstances, were brought in here, the Panglima was known to have sundry leanings towards Rob Roy's

"Good old rule, the simple plan,
That he should take who has the power,
And he should keep who can."

Now under the powers given to the *Andromache*, the boats would have been destroyed, and the praise awarded accordingly, while the law here thought it right to liberate them. Had they been destroyed, would any crime have been committed?

As to the "crowning mercy" at Gallang little can be said, no resistance being offered, and no gallantry called into action. Every one, however, must be glad to learn, that some reward for their services has been given in the shape of batta, and there is no doubt, but the same boon will be given to the *Andromache*'s predecessor, and the other vessels engaged in suppressing piracy.

The spirit of truth alone, Mr. Editor, induced me to offer the above remarks, and it is to be hoped that the *Calcutta Courier*, on another occasion, will make itself better informed, the more especially as the means of information were, in this case, easily to be found.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
CORRIVREKYN.

Singapore, 1st Dec. 1836.

POPULATION. The first census taken of the population of Singapore was in January 1834, when it was found to amount to 10,613, having been about five years before inhabited by a few Malay fishermen, or more properly pirates. In 1825 the population was increased to 11,85 — in 1826 to 12,905, in 1827 to 13,732, and it has since continued to increase in a commensurate scale. We now publish a comparative statement of the population of the Settlement for the years 1833-34 and 1835-36, no census for the intiermediate year having been taken, which shews the present total population to amount to 29,984, of 3655, of which 3,3 3 are males, and 332 females. We have had recourse to more detailed official statements than that now published in order to become acquainted with the manner in which this populationis distributed throughout the island, and we now proceed to lay before our readers the results of those inquiries. In *the Town* the total number of inhabitants is 16,148, of whom the males are 12,748 and the females 3,400—the division called by this name extends to the *Rocho river* on the eastward, and on the westward to Mr. Ryan's hill, and, within these boundaries not going further inward than a line drawn parallel with *Mount Sophia*. In the population which these limits include we find the Chinese by far the most numerous, amounting to 8,233 —the Malays next, amounting to 3,617, and then the Klings 2,157, which with the exception of about 200, comprises the whole Kling population of the Settlement. Javanese, Bengalese, Bugis, and native Christians principally assist to make up the remainder.

The *Country* comprises the whole island beyond the limits of *the Town* and also includes several small circumjacent islands which constitute the *Dependencies* of the Settlement. It is, however, subdivided into two districts, namely, *the district of Singapore Town* and *the district of Kampong Glam*. The former may be said to comprise the western half, the latter the eastern half of the Island beyond the town. The population of the western side we find to be altogether 4,484, and includes 2,338 Chinese of whom 41 only are females, with 1,755 Malays of whom 759 are females; the small remainder being, with a trifling exception, made up of Klings and Bugis. The islands on this side of which the population is here included, are *Blakan Mati* with *Salate Chiugke*; *Flag Island*, *St. John's*, *Pulo Penang* and *Pulo Dammer*. The eastern side of the island is much more numerously peopled, including the islands of *Tekong* and *Ubin*, the total number of inhabitants being 9,652. Of these, 4,288 are Malays, of whom 2,050 are females—3,172 Chinese, of whom 72 only are females—1,515 Bugis, of whom 672 are females the remainder consists of Javanese, Sulmese and a few Bengalees and Klings. The two small islands *Tekong* and *Ubin* make up together a population of 1,961—the Chinese females here mentioned are not of course natives of China, but all of a creole or mixed race, and mostly from the neighbouring island of *Buntang*. Not the least striking feature of this statement is the great relative disproportion of the sexes and although the total population of the *Town* is considerably greater than that of the country, the number of females is greater in the latter—there being 3,400 for the *Town* and 3,829 for the country—but the relative proportion in favour of the country is of course much greater than the mere contrast of these numbers exhibits.—*Fre. Press December* 8.

CHINA.

The following remarkable surgical case occurred at the Opthalmic Hospital a few days since:—

A young man of the name of Po-Asing, now 23 years old, six years ago fell from the roof of a house, and broke the left arm midway from the elbow to the shoulder. He applied to a Chinese physician, and the arm again became serviceable to him, till about six months ago, by some accident, it was broken a second time. From that period it began to enlarge gradually, till it attained an enormous size. When he came to the hospital on the 3d November, the average circumference was 20 inches the veins passing over it were considerably enlarged. It evidently contained fluid, and strong suspicions were entertained that it might be of an aneurismal character. The weight of the arm was burdensome in the extreme, and painful at several points it seemed ready to burst; which, if, as supposed, the artery was opened, the consequence might be immediately fatal. Under these circumstances a consultation of several gentlemen was held, and all were unanimous that something must be done soon, if ever, for the safety of the young man. On Monday last, Doctor Parker assisted by Messrs Cox, Cullen, Jardine and Bonsall punctured the arm with a lancet, preparations being made for the removal of the arm if necessary. Thirty two ounces of dark fluid and some venous blood were discharged but the father of the young man not being present to take upon him the responsibility of an operation, it was deferred till Tuesday, when he gave the agreement usually cases of danger of fatal termination. The above gentlemen again giving their assistance, the arm was amputated at the shoulder joint; the time did not exceed one minute since the scalpel was applied to the arm, till it was laid aside, the axillary artery was readily secured with moderate loss of blood. The patient endured the operation remarkably well. The whole arm weighed 16 lbs. equal to about 21 lbs. The bone, except an inch and half of each extremity was *completely absorbed*, and the place supplied by cartilage 3 inches deep on the inner and near the elbow.

The patient is now doing remarkably well, and a favourable termination is confidently expected.

This is to our knowledge, the first Chinese that has voluntarily submitted to the amputation of a limb, it being against their principles.—*Canton Press, 9th Nov.* 1836.

CAPE.

STEAM BOATS AND ROADS.—The directors of the "steam navigation company," having secured funds sufficient for the purpose, have ordered a Steam Vessel from England. The number of Shares taken within the colony, is, we understand, about fifteen hundred. The remaining five hundred will probably be taken in England. If not, the whole of the sum required to complete the establishment for one vessel would be realized by calling up the total sum subscribed here, viz. £15,000.

This great undertaking, for it is a great one at the Cape, has been so far accomplished entirely by private individuals. Government had no share in it, and to this we ascribe its success.

The next grand improvement, to the accomplishment of which we wish to direct the same power, is the formation of roads, which have hitherto been exclusively in the hands of Government, and which are of course most deplorably defective. Over nearly the whole of this vast Colony, the roads are in what is called a *natural state*; that is, where Nature has afforded a hard surface along a level of any extent our roads are good, or at least passable; but where Nature has seen it expedient to diversify the surface by hills, mountains, or walls of rock, or to cut drains for the streams and rivers, our roads exhibit every degree of inclination between the horizontal to the perpendicular; the course of our waggons over them being like that of ships in a storm;—they go up to heaven, they descend again into the depths; they reel to and fro like drunken men.

To look to Government, that is to the Treasury, for extensive improvements in such roads, is vain. They have not got the money required, nor can they raise it; nor is it desirable that the roads of any country should be exclusively in the hands of its Government. On this head we agree with the Committee of the House of Commons of 1819, who, in their Report observe;—"Your Committee do not mean to recommend that the Turnpike Roads of the Kingdom should be taken into the hands of Government, as such a measure is liable to various objections; more especially as *it would be difficult to compel either the Government or its agents to keep the road in a proper state of repair; and as in process of time, the roads might be considered rather as a source of revenue, than an accommodation to the public.*" The true principle on which roads should be made and maintained is unfolded in the following extract from Sir Henry Parnell's excellent "Treatise," the perusal and study of which we recommend both to Legislators and Engineers:—

"It is owing," says Sir Henry, "to the turnpike system of road management that England is so superior to other countries with respect to her public roads.

The legislature, by giving powers to persons willing to come forward as Subscribers, Commissioners, or Trustees, and act together for the purpose of making new roads, or improving old ones, adopted the wisest principle for securing an abundance of good roads.

"Had the legislature refused to incorporate those persons who have executed the duties of turnpike trustees, and given the management of the roads to government, or left them wholly with the parishes, this country could never have reached the degree of wealth and prosperity to which it has arrived, for want of proper means of inland communication.

"It must be quite clear to every one who has carefully examined this subject, that nothing but leaving the management of the roads to those persons who live in their neighbourhood, would ever have induced the people of England to pay, as they now do, a road revenue, arising from turnpike tolls, to the amount of 1,200,000*l.* a year; for although tolls are in every respect fair and proper for maintaining a road; and although Government, by employing scientific engineers, might have expended the produce of them with greater skill than counry gentlemen, the hostility to pay them, if they had been wholly at the disposal of Government, would no doubt have prevented the making of useful roads so universally rove the whole country as they have been made under the established system.

"It should be remembered, that Turnpike Roads owe their origin, in many instances, to private subscriptions of considerable amount; and in every such case, the main inducement to subscribe must have been th entrusting of the management of the funds to the subscribers, and giving them corporate powers.

"The same principle of association has led to the making of the canals, the docks, the great bridges, and all the most useful public works of the country; and it is not conceivable how such large funds for making new roads, or for converting Parish roads into Turnpike roads, could have been obtained if the legislature had not acted on this principle.

"But although it is unquestionably true, that it is to the Turnpike System that the abundance of useful roads is owing, it must at the same time be observed, that great errors have been committed in carrying the system into operation. For however numerous and however useful the roads may be, they are, as has been already stated, more than once, extremely imperfect, in comparison with what they might and ought to be.

"In respect to the lines of direction, it has been observed that the roads are every where extremely faulty. They have, commonly, been carried over all the hills between the points of communication, when they might have been kept on comparatively level ground along the valleys of the country.

"While the most magnificent improvements have been going forward in all other kind of public works, displaying the greatest efforts of human skill, and a rapid advancement in the science of civil engineering, scarcely any road can be pointed out, except a few, which have been put under the management of civil engineers, that is not defective in the most essential particulars.

"Who is to blame for this? Not the Government, because the business is not in its hands. The leading men of the commercial and manufacturing classes, who have been chiefly concerned in forming companies for making canals, docks, bridges, and other splendid improvements, are not to blame, for they have been too generally excluded from the business of road management. Nor are the civil Engineers of Great Braitin to blame, because they have seldom been consulted: on the contrary, this profession has been too commonly deemed, by Turnpike Trustees, as something rather to be avoided, than as useful and necessary to be called to their assistance.

"The country gentlemen of England, in point of fact, are alone responsible for the defective state of the roads, because the business of managing them has been vested by the legislature exclusively in their hands."

Sir HENRY enumerates three grand errors in the Road Legislation of England, to which he ascribes the eminent defects of the system. They are—1st, The appointment of too great a number of persons to act as Trustees. A "*Trust*," he observes, seldom consists of fewer than 100 persons, even if the length of the roads to be maintained by them does not exceed a few miles; 2dly, The placing a line of road under the management of too many separate Boards;—and, 3dly, The want of power to control the trustees of public roads to prevent neglect and corrupt practices.

These errors will of course be avoided at the Cape, when the subject comes (if ever) before the Legislative Council The roads will of course, be made and maintained by local trusts, and for the due regulation of the whole we cannot do better than quote the advice given by the Committee of 1819, above alluded to:—"They are of opinion that a Parliamentary Commission ought to be appointed, to whom every Trust should be obliged annually to transmit a statement of its accounts to be audited and checked. Before these Commissioners any complaints of improper expenditure, by which so many innocent creditors suffer, ought to be brought and inquired properly into. An annual Report of the state of the Turnpike Roads of the kingdom ought also to be laid, by such Commissioners, before his Majesty and both Houses of Parliament. Such a Commission would not be attended with any expense to the public treasury, as a small poundage on the money received by the different trusts would defray all the expences it could possibly occasion."—*South African, Commercial Advertiser, October* 26.

H. M. S. LEVERET, has just arrived in Simon's Bay, and reports the capture of a Slaver on the Mosambique coast.—*Ibid.*

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

MR. HUME'S "DELIGHT."

Mr. Joseph Hume, Mr. Grote and the other great Radical influences of the House of Commons have repeatedly declared that the American newspapers are conducted with much more decency, decorum and talent than those of England; and Mr. Joseph Hume for himself has declared that it gave him *great delight* to bear testimony to the fact. Without stopping to inquire why or wherefore the inferiority of his own country should *delight* Mr. Joseph Hume, we make the following extracts from the last American Papers in illustration of his "fact"—of the "decency and decorum" with which his much admired American Papers are conducted. They are chiefly extracted from the daily Congressional Reports of the *New York Daily Advertiser*—a Paper which has the largest circulation of any in New York we believe: and we have extracted the 'Congressional" matter as having more affinity with the English "Parliamentary" matter, in which Mr. Joseph Hume is so deeply versed; and of which he is always the chief ornament:—

"Congressional, June 29, 1886.

"The common brethren of the Administration are now at loggerheads. A protracted Session would scatter the fragments to the winds of heaven. Last evening another Castor and Pollux were torn from the warm political embraces of each other. Hawes, a wild but personally very clever, half horse, half alligator, snapping turtle Kentuckian, last evening came out in all his glory. A mad dog could not have barked louder or bitten more furiously. The effect of his hydrophobia, however, was intended to injure but one of the party, and he the celebrated political Doctor Sutherland, of Philadelphia. His matter, manner, argument, every thing, were ridiculed, and in a manner calculated to excite the greatest merriment; nevertheless, Hawes told many truths about his party and about the doctor in particular.

"Sutherland retorted with a good deal of severity, declaring that if Hawes was not half horse, half alligator, he was certainly a ring-tailed roarer! Thus the debate proceeded, Hawes at one time calling Sutherland an owl, because he had made an appropriation for Owl's Head. Sutherland was no less servere though more gentlemanly in his attacks. Thus these wise and economical legislators continued till near the close of the session of the night, Hawes doing every thing in his power to kill time and embarrass the passage of the Bill. The previous question was then moved, and the yeas and nays ordered for the first time during the day, upon the final passage of the Bill.

* * * * * * *

"Sir Thomas Thunder Benton next arose in all his majesty, and commenced with a most affecting series of groans over the calamitious Distribution Bill, in the course of which he intimated that he might not be nere next Session! What shall we do without Hill and Benton to laugh at?

"His next flight was about expunging! Not *the* expunge, though that is sleeping quietly—but haunted by the image, it colours all his thoughts, and out bolted the words—'You have, by that abominable measure, *expunged* the purposes of Government! You have *expunged* the Treasury!' This extraordinary sentence he enforced by giving his chair a push and kick at once, that sent it reeling a yard or two; and thus left him an open space, in which he continued to walk to and fro, clenching his fist, beating the desks and the bar, now with one hand, and anon with the other; and performing as many antics as a wild goose at play.

It was as good as a comedy to see this creature of impulse and impudence raving about the tactics of the friends of distribution. 'brought up this 'Arsenal Bill,' he screamed, as he paced to and fro, 'to *test* the distribution party. What will they do, whenever an appropriation is axed? Strike it off'—(here he beat the desk before him most unmercifully)—'or reduce the amount? or defeat it?—any thing to carry the money to the surplus fund.' The gesticulation of the orator was here so remarkably tempestuous, and accompanied with such a distribution of his hat, papers and books in every direction, that the gravity of the most subdued was upset, and a laugh, loud and inextinguishable as shakes the skies when the god of humour feasts the deities, attested the sensibility of the Senate and galleries to this ridiculous exhibition.

"Better still was to follow. He turned prophet, and foretold ruin and dissolution to the country; and then, with a most agonising attempt at the tragical, exclaimed, 'Farewell, Constitution, for ever!' So the scene ended.

"After a few remarks from Mr. Crittenden, the question was taken—and, to the discredit of the 'party,' the Bill was passed. It gives upward of five hundreds thousand dollars, which might as well be employed in procuring labour, for the planting of nettles by the sea shore.

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"Cambreleng was now mounted upon his war horse, and when there, you might as well chain a locomotive at its highest speed, racing like the fleetest horse in pursuit of a goal which cannot be found. Thump! Thump! and scream! scream! with a noise like an elephant's roar, were the chief accompaniments to a very few remarks which the chief priest of the party in the House condescended to make for the edification of the House, and for we the people.—After swaggering a great deal, as usual, about long speeches, &c., he remarked, with a very insolent air, 'It is not *our* fault that the Bill has been so long delayed by these interminable discussions.' He was instantly rebuked by Mr, Briggs, and in a very energetic manner by a sturdy Member of Kentucky, who exclaimed—

"Our fault? Who are you? ——— you!' Mr. Wise declared that he had no wish to make any improper opposition to the Bill. He was disposed to treat its friends with all fairness, and if they would consent now to the rising of the Committee, he would pledge himself that the passage of the measure should be delayed by no unnecessary obstacles; but if the majority were resolved to sit here, and push it through the Committee *vi et armis*, after this unseasonable hour, he would resort to every expedient to defeat it—he would oppose it so long as soul and body would hold together—(Here Mr. Wise was interrupted by a brutal cry of 'Let him die in his tracks. Don't rise! Don't rise.')

* * * * * * *

"The opponents of the Bill were by this time beginning to be exasperated: and threats were whispered that if the majority persisted in passing the bill to-night, several members of powerful lungs would undertake to defeat the Bill altogether, by talking all night, and all to-morrow too. The friends of the measure became alarmed. Mr. Owens, of Georgia, rose with manifest anxiety. He wished to strike a bargain with his adversaries. Mr. Adams protested against all bargains. He would not be bound if all his friends should be.

"Mr. Wise reminded the House of the pledge he hada given; and of the unfeeling and insolent manner in which he had been received. 'Let him die in his tracks!' said he was the cry. Notwithstanding this gross impertinence, he would repeat his pledge.

"Mr. Chambers said if the Committee would rise he would not say a word—but if they were unreasonable, he would be so too, and give them a four hours' speech.

"Mr. Gillett, who was evidently in a condition of high excitement, tried to lug in a speech against the committee rising, and in favour of the Bill—but Mr. Love claimed the floor, and said he only yielded it for the motion of Mr. Williams. Mr. Gillet insisted *he* had floor?—and contended for his claim in a very irregular and uproarious manner. He appealed from the decision of the chair—withdrew his appeal—and insisted he was right—all in a breath!"

Certainly every reasonable and thinking person must heartily agree with Mr Joseph Hume, Mr. Grote, and the rest of the High Radical Authorities, that the above mode of reporting the proceedings of the Legislature is much more decent and decorous than that adopted by the English newspapers. At all events it is many degrees more amusing; and if Mr. Joseph Hume would indemnify us against the risk of a "*breach of privilege*," we would try it in his own Honourable House some of these odd nights.—*Morning Herald, August* 6.

PRIVATE AND JOINT-STOCK BANK.

Sufficient notice hardly appears to have been yet drawn to the gradual increase of the private banking and joint-stock banking circulation, which may shortly come to have important consequences, and react on the general circulation in a way to produce great inconvenience. We believe that the Bank directors look at the subject with considerable alarm, and that it has influenced them in a great degree to some of the measures they have lately taken. The return for the last quarter has just been before the public, but it is necessary to go back some time to demonstrate fully what has just been remarked. The returns since June, 1835, are annexed, and deserve careful consideration in the point of view just described:—

Circulation between the 27th of June and 26th of September, 1835 —

Private banks	£7,912,587
Joint-stock banks	2,508,036
	£10,420,623

Between the 26th of September and the 26th of December, 1835:—

Private banks	£8,334,863
Joint-stock banks	2,799,551
	£11,134,414

Between the 27th of December, 1835, and the 26th of January, 1836:—

Private banks	£8,353,894
Joint-stock banks	3,094,025
	£11,447,919

Between the 26th of March and the 25th of June, 1836:—

Private banks	£8,614,132
Joint-stock banks	3,588,964
	£12,202,196

Times, August 8.

CONSTANTINOPLE.

JULY 20. On the 14th, a messenger arrived from Paris, bringing despatches for the French and British Ambassadors; and the latter on the following day sent off an express for London. Nothing is publicly known as to the precise nature of these communications, but it is said that Admiral Roussin has been directed to abstain from further opposition to the views of Lord Ponsonby, and I have heard that a French man-of-war is to be sent up immediately to the Gallant Admiral, who has obtained leave of absence for six months—a permission he, fortunately for himself, demanded some time back. It is added that M. de Butaneiff, the Russian Minister, is by no means easy as to the ultimate consequences of the active part he has been taking in the sustained fire of intrigues which have been so mercilessly directed against the reprensentative of his Britannic Majesty. Should he and the Frenchman be finally invited to vacate their posts here altogether, it will be a result they richly merit. Foreigners, whoever they may be, have no right to step in between a nation and its honour, as these gentlemen have done. Last week despatches were received at the Ports from Nourri Effendi: but though the Turkish Ministers pretend to be highly satisfied with the communication of their Ambassador in England, it is very evident, from their silence, that they have received nothing from him to encourage them to hope that Britain will submit to the disgrace of seeing persons treated like dogs in this country, without resenting it severely. In about a fortnight, Lord Ponsonby ought to receive from his Government instructions how he is further to proceed, in order to obtain the requisite satisfaction for the insults which have been heaped upon us. Whatever he may be directed to ask will, I am convinced, be immediately granted; and the Turks themselves are most anxious that the disagreeable business should be set at rest.

On the 14th instant, a great fuss was made on introducing the Sultan's portrait, and setting it up, at the barracks of Scutari. When the Prophet prohibited the use of pictures, lest the attention paid to them should finally degenerate, into idolatry, he showed his judgment of human nature, as existing in the east. It may be said, that almost divine honours are paid to the daubs which exhibit the form of Mahmoud to his sycophant subjects. Incense is burnt; the knee is bent; the head is bowed. In a word, his portrait is approached with all the reverence and awe a superstitious Greek exhibits when he draws near an *Eikona* of the blessed Virgin. Mahmoud is, without figure of speech, *adored*. There may be no harm in it so far, but it is a pity that Turkish patriotism cannot be turned into a more useful channel. A grand review and pageant * were deemed proper for the occasion in question, a capital dinner followed, and in the evening an expensive display of fire-works concluded the fête

I have not been able to get any more information respecting the Euphrates expedition than I possessed last post. The sole very difficult point in the river seems to be near Anah, where, at the dry season, there are only 20 inches of water, but this is the minimum at the worst periods, and if boats were used drawing 16 or 18 inches of water only, they might navigate the river without difficulty all the year round. Fuel in abundance is to be had in every direction.

It appeared by no means improbable that the Tigris would be fished up again sometime during the summer or autumn, notwithstanding that she sunk is five fathoms.

* In the treaty first signed it was the 8th article, but the alteration made by Cordova changed it to the 9th. The first treaty signed by Zumalacarreguy was as follows:—"If the war should extend to other provinces, the present Convention shall be observed to them, as in these provinces and the kingdom of Navarre."

In my last I mentioned the Turkish army in Asia. The Seraskier, Reshid Mehmed Pacha, has never had occasion to collect his whole forces to act against the Kurdes—he had 10,000 to 12,000 regulars at his head quarters at Dahouk, and the rest were at Moussoul, Nessibin, Diarbeker, Karput, Djeziré, and other towns in that part of the world. The Kurdes are very hard fighters, but, being without discipline, they always engage to great disadvantage, unless behind walls, or in strong positions. Reshid Mehmed is constantly successful against them, and by last accounts he had just taken a fort, which had been defended with much obstinacy. The country between this and Messopotamia is spoken of as being prosperous and contented. J. R.

SMOKING.

There seems to be a general impression existing throughout the country, that the city of New York is a city of tremendous profligacy; and that her young men, in particular, have much wickedness to answer for, in comparison with those of other cities, towns, and villages. How much truth there may be in this opinion, we are not qualified to say; but of a surety there is one evidence against the morality of our youthful townsmen, which forces itself daily, nightly, hourly, and most disagreeably, upon our senses. The rising generation of New York are horribly addicted to the rude, vulgar, and pestiferous practice of smoking tobacco—than which, not even the fumes of assafœtida or sulphurated hydrogen are more offensive to a nose of sensibility and rectitude.

The extent and enormity of this abomination have many a time been to us a source of affliction and annoyance, but never of so great as on Sunday evening last, when it was our misfortune to be returning to the city on board a steamboat, from one of the beautiful locations which give such beauty to the banks of the mighty Hudson, within a few hours' sail of our metropolis. [It becomes us here, by the way, to explain that it was not without great reluctance we journeyed on the evening of the Subbath, but it was indispensably necessary that we should be at our post early on Monday morning, and we had been led into the mistaken belief that the boat would start for the city at day-break on Monday, until it was too late to make any other arrangement.] As usual on that sacred day, which unhappily appears to be regarded by thousands of our fellow citizens only as the most fitting season for travel or amusement, the boat was crowded, principally with young men, apparently clerks and shopkeepers, boys of various ages from six to sixteen, and females, and it is a melancholy fact that nine at least, of every ten males on board, had converted his mouth to the purposes of a chimney. Even the little brats of six and seven years were provided, each with his segar, and puffed away with a certain air of habitude and perfect acquaintance with all the resources and appliances of that beastly art, which abundantly proclaimed that it was more than an occasional indulgence.

In vain we essayed to escape from the multitudinous wreaths of acrid smoke which curled and fumed around us; on the forward deck were twenty-seven segars and three strong pipes; the guards were thronged with the juvenile smokers, most of whom, by the way, were also provided with a store of green apples robbed from the farmers' orchards, and promising an ample harvest of cholera morbus, in due season; the after deck, and the bulwarks on either side, were the domain of a youthful legion—all well dressed, and in other respects gentlemanly looking personages, with white hats, polished boots, plaid pantaloons, and most perfect self-admiration, but with every one a segar protruding from between scarce bearded lips, creating one wide, universal stench of that most hateful weed which, like alcohol, reduces all, the elegant, the learned, the witty, the polished, and the soulless, mindless clown, to one base level of vulgarity. Even the upper deck was no place of safety or refuge, for there too the accurst tabacco had gained entrance; and with an account of the manner in which the inroad was accomplished, we will take leave of the subject for the present.

The occupants of the upper deck, or promenade, were mostly ladies; but among them was a sturdy republican of transparently recent importation, whose very garb proclaimed the handiwork of some Irish country tailor. He was sitting in a most uncomfortable posture, as it seemed to us, half screwed round, with his back towards the shore, with an expression of unhappy vacuity resting on his coarse and vulgar features, when a sudden gleam of animation shot from his small gray eyes, occasioned by the sight of a countryman of his own, puffing away with persevering labor at a monstrous long nine of most abominable odour, who at the moment passed along the main deck below "Hilloa, Phalim my boy," shouted the animal on the promenade, "give us a segair, my beauty." "Faix, an I'll do that same," responded the "beauty" thus addressed, "but how'll ye get a light, my jewel?" "O bother man, can't ye light it aforehand, like a jontleman?"—"Sure and that I will, honey," answered the accommodating compatriot: and suiting the action to the word he produced another long nine, one end of which he thrust into his mouth. and applying his lighted pest to the other, sucked away until the damp abomination was fairly ignited, when it was coolly transferred to the expectant lips of the animal above, and the ladies had their benefit.

One of the few persons on board to whom, as to us, this fuliginous visitation was an abhorrence, ventured gently to insinuate to the Patlander, that smoking on the upper deck was not quite the thing, and received the following memorable answer. "By the powers then, didn't I pay for my sate up here all the same, I'd like to know:" and the idea flashed across our mind that there was a man duly qualified to fling up his hat, cry "hurrah for Jackson." and deposite a Jackson vote in each world at the next election.

JOINT STOCK NEWSPAPER COMPANY.

An advertisement has appeared proposing to raise a capital in shares for the establishment of a new paper. But this Joint Stock Newspaper Company has been anticipated by members of the highest classes of life; and as we are bound to value any intellectual exertions they may use, we have much pleasure in making known their views. Each department of the paper will be filled by some one among them especially qualified for the task; and from the statement which has been handed to us, there is every prospect of extraordinary success.

It is proposed to apply to Lord Kenyon for capital sufficient to carry on the concern; and there is not the slightest doubt but that he will jump at the opportunity of fooling away another twenty thousand pounds, and of crushing "the wretch of the *Satirist*," as suggested by him in the Orange correspondence to that filthy toadeater Blennerhasset Fairman.

The political department on domestic affairs will be under the guidance of Lord Winchilsea, since he is a man so well acquainted with the ancient and venerable constitution handed to us by the wisdom of our ancestors.

The foreign department will be directed by the most noble the Marquis of Londonderry, who is so much better acquainted than the Ministers with our relations with foreign Courts.

The agricultural business will be attended to by Sir Roger Greisley, who is acknowledged on all hands to be gifted with inspiration upon the subject.

Legal affairs will be managed by the luminary Twiss, who sold his law library because his thick head contained all the knowledge with which the volumes abounded.

Clerical matters will be under the joint superintendence of Sir Harcourt Lees, and Sir Robert Peat, prior of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, who are endowed with such Protestant zeal for the good things of the Church.

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All military concerns will be submitted to the profound judgment of Colonel Sibthorp, who never joined in any attack excepting upon some geese on Lincoln common. His martial countenance also befits him to a hair, since he is known to his constituents as the Devil looking over Lincoln.

The commercial regulations it is intended to submit to the experience of the notorious Coster, for which purpose application will be made to Parliament to remit the remainder of his sentence.

Moral points will be under the joint control of Sir Robert Gill, Lechmere Charlton, and Horace Seymour, who have most assiduously continued their efforts to reclaim the victims of their seduction with quotations from Scripture.

Under such principal directors, we may expect a complete subversion of the abominable state of society as at present existing; and a restoration of every thing to that blessed condition which distinguished the good old Tory times.—*Satirist, July* 24.

CURIOSITIES FOR THE MUSEUM.

The Committee appointed to investigate the general management of the British Museum have made their report, and published the resolutions founded thereon; they have also given a number of private recommendations for the guidance of the trustees, among which we have been enabled to "fish out" the following:—

First, they recommend that the Duke of Cumberland's heart shall as soon as possible be placed among the fossils and "petrefactions." The Duke of York, it will be recollected, died from ossification of the heart, but Cumberland's, being a genuine petrefaction, is regarded as a splendid curiosity.

They also advise that among the "obsolete coins" shall in future be placed, patriotism—honour—virtue—religion—heaven—and futurity—none of which, our readers need be told, will pass current among the wise of the present generation.

Among the old manuscripts the Committee suggest that the "Holy Scriptures," "The whole Duty of Man," the Book of Common Prayer, and a variety of other worm-eaten productions, which they duly enumerate, may for the future be kept, to be resorted to by the curious in theology when necessary.

With the view of improving the collection of "dried curiosities," the Committee recommend applications to be made to the "venerable" Earl of Eldon, old Coke of Norfolk, the Earl of Westmoreland, and Daddy Burdett, to solicit the favour of putting them into glass cases for the benefit of the rising generation. The Committeee hint that Eldon would figure as a "dried crocodile" very creditably.

They are also of opinion that measures should be taken to put Lady Jersey, Lady Warwick, Lady Tankerville, and our dear Duchess, among the "Antiques"—a distinction decidedly due to their long standing in the world of fashion.

That among the "specimens" of "odds and ends," Colonel Sibthorp, Kearsley, member for Wigan, and Richards of Knaresborough, be requested to occupy a prominent station, on the assurance that they would do the utmost honour to the particular department, and would find likewise some "strange monsters" to keep them handsomely in countenance.

We fully approve of the above suggestions, and we cannot think that the additional expense of carrying them into effect, would be objected to by those who wish well to this valuable establishment.—*The Satirist, July* 31.

EDITORIAL COMPLIMENTS.

"We hope it will not be thought that we feel much at being called the most worthless print in England, by the most lying journal in Europe."—*Morning Chronicle.*

TIMES.

Thou, *Black*-guard *Chronicle*, may'st rail—
Coin vulgar terms in scandal's mint,
And daily the *pure Times* assail—
For thou art a most worthless print!

CHRONICLE.

Why, slander is thy columns' stock—
By Tories bought, though scarce worth buying,
Thou say'st thou'rt *pure*, old PUDDLE-DOCK—
"Lord! how the *Times* is given to *lying*!"

TIMES.

Thou art the tool of shuffling Whigs,
With wooden heads and hearts of flint—
Who run a-muck, like Scripture pigs,
Yet win thy praise—thou worthless print!

CHRONICLE.

You were but recently inclined
To laud the Whigs, the Tories trying
To crush—now blameless *these* you find—
"Lord! how the *Times* is given to lying!"

TIMES.

Base *Chronicle*, from your attack
There's nought to fear, or devil's in't;
Old BARNES is quite a match for BLACK—
The *Chronicle's* a worthless print!

CHRONICLE.

Go, fester in your heartless crimes—
Poor fallen creature, thou art dying;
Thy knell is toll'd in CATNACH chimes,
While *low* in PUDDLE-DOCK thou'rt *lying*!

—*Satirist July* 8.

MISCELLANEA.

The Giraffes.—M. Thibaut, to whom was intrusted the care of the giraffes now at the gardens in the Regent's Park, speaking of these interesting creatures, says that the giraffe is extremely fond of society, and very sensible; he has observed one of them shed tears when it no longer saw its companions, or the persons who were in the habit of attending to it. The giraffe eats with great delicacy, and takes its food leaf by leaf, collecting them from the trees by means of its long tongue. It rejects the thorns, and in this respect differs from the camel. As the grass on which it is now fed is cut for it, it takes the upper part only, and chews it until it perceives that the stem is too coarse for it. Great care is required for its preservation, and especially great cleanliness. M. Thibaut further says that he found the flesh of the giraffe excellent eating: the Arabs are very fond of it. On the 15th of August, last year, Thibaut saw the first two giraffes; a rapid chase, on horses accustomed to the fatigues of the desert, put him and his companions in possession, at the end of three hours, of the larger of the two; the mother of one of those now in his charge. Unable to take her alive, the Arabs killed her with blows of the sabre; and, cutting her to pieces, carried the meat to the head-quarters where it was cooked and eaten.

The exertions of Mr. Deane, of the diving apparatus, have proved successful He has discovered the wreck and valuable cargo of the Intrinsic, of Liverpool, lost off the coast of Kilkee, Clare, in February last, after a survey of several days, over an area of nearly ten acres in the "bottom of the sea." This unfortunate vessel and cargo, valued at 25,000*l.*, was found in a ravine, under twelve fathoms of water.

Depository of Archives at Venice.—This unparalleled collection contains 8,664,709 volumes of stitched quires of MSS., divided into 1890 departments, arranged into 298 galleries, halls, &c., and covering shelves, which, placed in one line, would reach more than seventeen miles. A thousand writers working eight hours a day could not copy the collection in 700 years. Taking a very low average, each volume contains 80 leaves, about 18 inches long, and 10 wide; and these leaves if placed one next the other with [illegible] interval, would girdle the equatorial diameter of the earth more than eleven times; their weight exceeds 6300 tons. Each leaf being about 16 inches square, they would, if spread together, cover 30 square miles.—*Athenæum—New Monthly Magazine, for July.*

POPULAR SABBATH AMUSEMENTS AT GHENT.—The firs excursion I made in the vicinity of Ghent was towards Deynse, about three leagues distance from that city, to the south west, through a delightful country. The day on which I set out was Sunday; and it was as fine a one as I could have wished for a journey. As I passed by the Stad-huys, I read a placard on the wall, which stated that an entertainment long believed to have been abandoned in civilized communities was to take place that afternoon; nothing less than a series of brutal exhibitions of animal and human strength and ferocity; including a bull-bait, in which English dogs were to take a prominent part; a bear-beat, by Luxembourg mastiffs; a dog-fight, between a Newfoundland dog and a French mastiff from the South; a man-fight; a wrestle between a man and a hear; and an attack, or assault by men, after the manner of the Spanish matadores, on a bull. I thought I would see it though my nature revolted against the cruelty of the transaction; and I did see it accordingly. It was held in a large yard or open space without the city, on my road, enclosed by high walls, around which a rude sort of amphitheatre was loosely and dangerously constructed. An imperfect fence divided the spectators from the arena. The place was crowded; which led me to the conclusion that the lapse of ages had done little to soften the fierce character of the men of Ghent; and that though they might have many of the virtues of the social state they wanted refinement and exhibited a considerable lack of humanity. The spectators were by no means composed of the lowert classes though these predominated; there was on the contrary a large sprinkling of well-dressed--I am glad I cannot say intelligent looking men—among them; and there were also some women, but they were apparently of the inferior grade of society. The women grouped themselves as women isolated in crowds generally do; and thus gave a sort of character to the otherwise repulsive scene. Covered for the most part by the black silk scarf thrown over their heads and shoulders, their large dark eyes glancing in the gloom of their general head-gear, and their comely countenances exhibiting strong signs of excitement and interest in the sport they might occasionally remind a man of the bull-fights in Spain, or the exhibitions of the Roman circus, of which these cruel sports are a barbaric remnant. It so occurred to me once or twice, especially in the last act, (if I may so term it,) the assault or rencontre between the bull and the matadors; but the illusion was only momentary, and the romance was soon destroyed by the reality of Flemish coarseness and phlegm of Low-Dutch excitement. The women seemed the most susceptible of emotion of all among the spectators, including men of every age, boys, and even children. I need not disgust my readers, I am sure, with a description of these brutalities; and I have nothing to say of them beyond the mere recital of the cruelties practised towards the inferior animals. I found, however, that the bull-dog was not English, nor the Newfoundland dog one of that noble race of animals; and I afterwards discovered, that the individuals who fought, and a majority of those who witnessed the proceedings as spectators, were among the very scum of the city, morally and physically. This barbarous entertainment lasted the entire of the Sunday afternoon; and was, to their shame be it spoken, enacted under the *surveillance* and by the permission of the police.—*A Saunterer in Belgium.*

It is a rather significant proof of the prevalent taste of the age that, at the British Museum, for three months in the year, the number of works on *science* should be 2 713, whilst on *theology* only 1,190. Not long ago, the proportion would have been exactly the reverse, because it was the fashion then to be less concerned about the present than the next world. Now, however, the conviction in increasing that it is wise to attend to the duties of this life first, if only by way of preliminary preparation for a visit to the other spheres.

INTEMPERANCE.—Notwithstanding the still great prevalence of sensuality in civilized countries, history shows that formerly it was far greater, and more general, and has decreased as civilization has advanced. For proof of this, examine historically the prevalence of almost any sensual and vicious propensity, the indulgence of which tends to shorten life, and it will be found to have been formerly far greater than now. Take the vice of drunkenness, which, as every one knows has destroyed innumerable human beings, and history will show, that in proportion as men and nations have become enlightened, they have regarded this vice as more odious. Savages are generally prone to intoxication. They regard drunkenness as bliss, and will part with anything they have for rum. On the revival of literature after the dark ages, intemperance in drinking was exceedingly prevalent; but, as men became more enlightened, they had recourse to measures calculated to prevent it. And, it is a curious fact, that in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, *Temperance Societies* were formed by the most intelligent and influential men, for the purpose of stopping intemperance in drinking. One was called the Society of St. Christopher; others were called Temperance Societies, and the members of one took the appropriate name of the *Golden Band*. These societies were productive of great good; they augmented industry, and contributed to the improvement of manners, and the establishment of good order. As respects intemperance in England, if we go back but one hundred years, we shall find it far more general than at present. One hundred years ago there was scarcely a stone in London where intoxicating liquors were not kept for sale. The physicians of London at that time stated to Parliament, that the victims of intemperance were exceedingly numerous; and this caused the number of dram-shops to be limited by law. The French were once exceedingly addicted to intoxication; their rulers enacted many and severe laws to repress the habit; destroying all the vines of the country—imprisonment—whipping—cutting off the ears of those found intoxicated, were successively resorted to, but with little effect towards arresting the evil. The age of Louis XIV., by creating a taste for intellectual and refined pleasure, did more to arrest intemperance in France, than all the laws of former rulers. It is to the influence which a taste for intellectual pursuits exerts, that we must look, to effect and perpetuate a deliverance from sensuality. It was, in fact, increased intelligence, and a growing love for intellectual enjoyment, that enabled the people of this country to effect the reformation which they have produced, in the use of intoxicating drink. Temperance Societies, to be sure, did much good; but they were an *effect* themselves of the more general diffusion of love and knowledge, and could not have been sustained thirty years ago, nor by a people less intelligent.—*Brigham on Health.*

DUELLING.—The following anecdote, derived from a most authentic source, is highly illustrative of the *sang-froid* and determination which characterised the French officers of the old school, about the time of the first Revolution. The Comte de B—, a Colonel in the Line, distinguished for his gallantry in the field, as well as for the length of his service, was ordered to Martinique, with his regiment, in the year 179—. At that period the rage for duelling was everywhere prevalent, but in no place more so than in the West India Islands, where the civilian as well as the military man alike endeavoured to establish his reputation by the questionable test of "an affair." Amongst the officers quartered in the garrison of St. Pierre, was one, a Capt. G—, whose sole delight consisted in fighting or fomenting duels, and who measured every man's character by the number which he had fought. He was a man of *brusque* manners and arrogant bearing, but of undoubted, though missapplied courage. It happened one day that conversing with the Comte de B—, the subject of duelling came on the *tapis*, when the Colonel observed, that although he had seen much and various service, it had never been his chance to be engaged in a single affair. The words appeared to act like wildfire on the mind of his inamable companion—"What!" he exclaimed, "What! —You have never had a cause for quarrel?" "Never replied the Colonel, calmly. "*Eh bien donc,*" cried Capt. G—, "*voilu une!*" and raising his hand, while his eyes gleamed with ferocious pleasure, he struck M. de B—, a violent blow on the cheek. The latter eyed him for a moment—nor attempted to return the blow—then pointing significantly to his sword, he left the spot. The consequence was inevitable—the preliminaries were arranged, and the same evening the parties me. It was decided to fight with small swords—indeed, duelling with pistols was rarely, if ever practised in the French service. The Comte de B— came on the ground, wearing on his cheek a large patch of black taffeta, as if to conceal the place where he had received the injurious blow. They were both expert swordsmen, but the Colonel, though no duellist, was a perfect master of his weapon. His antagonist was soon at his mercy, but he contented himself with inflicting a service wound on his sword-arm, and having disabled him for the time, he took out a pair of scissors from his pocket and clipping off a corner of the patch, very coolly observed, "*C'est un peu mieux!*" As soon as Captain G—, recovered from his wound he received a second message from M. de B—, and a second meeting was the consequence, attended by a similar result. Again they met and again, and on every occasion the Colonel wounded his adversary and clipped off a corner from the taffeta on his cheek, accompanying the act with the same observation. For the fifth time the Comte de B—invited his enemy to the field and with a stern determination equal to the perseverance which dogged him, Captain G—obeyed the summons. Their words crossed again, but the Colonel's aspect was changed. After a few passes he saw his advantage, availed himself of it a moment, and in the next his sword had pierced Captain G—'s heart, who fell dead to the ground. The Colonel sheathed his weapon, turned round to his friend and pulled off the remainder of the patch. Then glancing at the dead body at his feet he quietly observed, "*Maintenant c'est guéri!*"

MICROSCOPIC MOTION.—We have not the judicious course pursued by Dr. Paley, in preferreding the proofs of design drawn from the structures of our bodies, which secure our existence or minister to our comforts or enjoyments; for in these there may well be perceived the object of the provisions, and the mode by which they are attained; and this supports us in a due estimate of ourselves seeing that there is so much care of us, and that our bodily and intellectual endowments have so many relations to the system of nature. By the aid of the telescope and microscope we are equally carried, as it were, out of ourselves, to views foreign to us. If, it has been justly observed, in contemplating the heavens with minds ill confirmed as to the intentions of Providence towards us, the study is far from being consolatory, the same may be said of the microscope world. The discovery of the universal prevalence of life, of animals within animals, of the inhabitants of a drop of fluid as difficult to enumerate or arrange as those of the ocean, gives rise to thoughts which do not flatter our self-importance more than the contemplation of the magnitude of the heavenly bodies, and the extent of space through which they range. It will, therefore, be tending to the object of this volume to show that with the microscope, that is, by observing the atoms of our frame which are invisible to the naked eye, we discover motions and actions, both of inorganic and animated particles, which tend to the preservation of life, and to the performance of the offices in the animal economy, fully as remarkable as the contractions of the heart, or the playing of the lungs. It will be necessary to the correct estimate of the facts which we have to mention, that we advert to a curious discovery of Mr. Brown, relative to the motions of inorganic molecules. This gentleman's celebrity is of a kind which may not readily be comprehended by some readers; for his retired and philosophical habits cause him to occupy a small space in society at home, in comparison with that reputation which extends wherever science is cultivated. He was directed to this subject by a motion visible in the pollen of plants, when under his microscope, which led him to further investigations; and he found that when inorganic, as well as organic bodies, were minutely divided, and floated in a drop of water, active motions were seen in the molecules. The motions of these particles are different from those of animated matter. The molecules are spherical, and between—900,000th and 1,30,000th of an inch in diameter. I have myself seen these, and nothing can be more surprising than their evolutions, like figures in a dance, apparently produced by the attraction and repulsion of the particles themselves. It might be supposed, that the rapid evaporation from the surface of the drop would produce eddies within it, and that these molecules were carried by the circulation of the fluid; but the ingenious mode by which Mr. Brown prevented the evaporation of the watery particle, by surrounding it with oil, whilst the motions of the molecules continued, refutes this hypothesis, and inclines us the more to rejoice that the curious phenomenon was discovered, not accidentally, but by a philosopher. Indeed, while looking upon these molecules, we are surprised by bodies, obviously animalcules, jostling them, and darting across the field of the microscope; and the natural reflection is, how much mor eminute must the constituent parts, of molecules, of these animalcules be! Their motions are not fortuitous, or owing to any polarization or influence external to them, as galvanism or magnetism; they have instincts and appetites, and are susceptible of excitement: their bodies are nourished by digestion, or imbibition: they have circulation, though it may be with a different apparatus from that of other animals: their circulating fluids, their containing vessels, their apparatus for motion, imply that the ultimate molecules of their composition must be infinitely small, even in comparison with the minute particles which we are contemplating: and this we state, to do away with those speculations which men are prone to indulge in, when they suppose that they have at last attained a sight, in these active molecules, of the ultimate parties which constitute the framework of animals. We must conclude our extracts with the following observations on life:—The progress of science in the present day, although it does not bring us nearer to the comprehension of the nature of life, yet, furnishes us with such analogies as enable us more easily to comprehend how this principle may becombined with the material of an animal body, and yet be perfectly distinct from it. The discoveries which have led to the atomic theory, and to that of the molecules of bodies being under a polaric influence, have us with the impression, that the minute particles of common matter (in contradistinction to living matter) are under an influence which may be bestowed or withdrawn; that as the index of the compass points to the north by no property of the metal itself, but through an influence given to it and existing around it, so do the most minute particles of bodies themselves by some such superadded influence, and partake of polarization. If, then, according to the prevailing opinion of philosophers, every thing we touch, or see, or taste—all matter, in short, exhibits qualities arising from the arrangement of particles infinitely minute, and that arrangement resulting from an influence exterior to them, or superadded to them, does it not facilitate our conception of power or property bestowed on that is termed living matter and yet essentially distinct? The difference between dead and living matter will then appear to be, that in the latter instance the particles are permanently arranged and continue to exhibit their proper character, as we term it, until by iniquity and practice some means are found to withdraw the arranging or uniting influence; and then the matter is chemically dissolved resolves into its elements, and forms new combinations, whilst the life continues, not simply to arrange the particle and to give them the order or organization of the animal body, but to whirl them in a series of revolutions, during all which the material is passive, the law being in the life. The order and succession of these changes and their duration do not result from the material of the frame, which is the same in all animals, but from that influence which w[illegible] terms life, and which is superadded to the material.—*Lo[illegible] Brougham's Illustrative Notes to Paley's Natural T[illegible] ology.*

FALLING OUT AMONG COMRADES.—A kind of schis[illegible] has occurred between the Bishops and the Deans an[illegible] Chapters, arising out of a bill now before Parliamen[illegible] by which it is proposed that the patronage hitherto vested in the latter shall in future be exercised by the spiritual Bench. The Deans and members of Chapters are, naturally enough, highly indignant as well as alarmed at this stretch of ecclesiastical power on the part of their superior brethren, and in a petition to the Commons they set forth their wrongs very movingly. In the usual strain of persons who are about to lose a mighty good thing, they state that "their interest in the patronage they now possess ought to be considered as much a vested interest as that which they have in their incomes during their lives." Bishop Blomfield has the reputation of having brought about this proposed robbery, and, in fact, we know of no prelate more likely to attempt it. He is continally grasping for power, and he knows that nothing confers it so surely as increased patronage. As far as the public is concerned the matter is of little consequence; it is simply a quarrel respecting the distribution of the loaves and fishes. The Bishops, kind souls, insinuate or rather boldly affirm, through the report of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners; that certain preferments would be better disposed of in their hands than in those of Deans and members of Chapters, a proposition from which the latter as strenuously dissent. We do not see how the public are much interested either way; the Bishops, we believe, are as bad as the Chapters and the chapters as good as the Bishops. Yet it is well to see a grasping, avaricious desposition like that manifested by the Bishops, defeated; and there may be danger in extending their already swollen power at the expense of the rest of the clerical order. As things are now, the haughty arrogance, pomp, and covetousness displayed by some of our "high priests" are well nigh intolerable, and rather demand abatement than increase.—*Satirist, July* 24.

SALE OF WIFE.—On Monday morning between ten and eleven o'clock, one of those disgraceful scenes, the sale of a wife, took place at the New Islington Cattle-market. It appears, that about nine o'clock on Monday morning a man, about 42 years of age, of shabby-genteel exterior, led a well-looking young woman, about 30 years of age, with a halter round her waist, to Smithfield market, and having tied her up, was about to offer her to the highest bidder, but several persons interfering, he agreed to go forthwith to Islingtou-market to accomplish their object, and in order to expedite the matter they jumped into a hackney-coach, and were driven off at full speed to the spot where the marriage knot was to be dissolved. They were followed by a young man of plausible appearance from Smithfield, who, on seeing the wife tied up at Islington-markee for sale, bid 5s. for her, but he was outbid by several persons, but subsequently he became the purchaser of the lot for 26s. and conveyed her home in a coach to his lodgings. The other man walked home whistling merrily, declaring he had got rid of a troublesome noisy woman, and it was the happiest day of his life.—*Weekly Dispatch, August* 7.

TREATMENT OF THE DEAD AT FRANKFORT.—Either the company by whom this noble work [the burial ground] has been projected or the constituted authorities of the city—it matters not which—shave taken upon themselves the entire charge of all interments, and the regulation of all the melancholy business connected with the performance of the last offices for the dead. When a citizen expires, notice is given by the family in the proper quarter: from that moment, every attendance becomes a public instead of a private duty; and all is performed with that undeviating propriety and exactitude, which can be insured only by the systematic operation of the law. The body is immediately removed to a building erected within the gates of the cemetery, where it is watched in such a manner that the slightest indication of returning animation could be instantly perceived; and should should such a circumstance occur, every contrivance that science has discovered, or art imagined, to assist resuscitation, is at hand to foster it. In a house, also within the gates of the cemetery, a physician resides, to direct the application of the means employed, and to watch their result. The interment which follows, when every hope of the return of life has passed, is performed with all the reverence and solemnity which the feelings of the surviving friends can desire; and the expense is fixed at a sum never exceeding five pounds sterling, but often, falling below it. Not only does this admirable regulation insure to all the solemn performance of a sacred rite but the last clinging tenderness of human love to the object it has lost, is not made, as else where, to watch with sickening agony, the hideous approach of the moment that is to part them for ever; nor is it permitted to drain the purse of the poor reckless mourner, who, at such a moment, will rather forget his duty to the living, than omit even the shadow of respect for dead. I doubt whether the costliest ceremonial that ever was devised for the interment of the most honoured relics, could produce an effect of so much solemn dignity, as this civic care for the dead—*Belgium and Western Germany in* 1833, *by Mrs Trollope.*

The Thames Tunnel.—This stupendous undertaking is proceeding slowly but steadily towards completion; nor has any serious obstruction occurred since the works were re-opened. The men work night and day: there are three sets of men employed which relieve each other every eight hours. Each set consists of 112 men, and there are numerous supernumeraries, ready to supply any casual vacancy. During the eight hours of work they are allowed only a single half hour for refreshment, which is brought to them on the spot. The wages paid are high, as much as 40*s.* and 45*s.* per week, and hence the engineer is enabled to command the services of first-rate bricklayers. The men are not called upon to perform task-work; all that is required is that they keep steadily at work, and that the bricks be laid in a workmanlike manner. The cement furnished is of the very best quality, only about a barrel of fine sand being used to 100 barrels of cement. The concrete thus formed hardens very rapidly, and within two hours after any new work is completed its solidity is put to a very severe test. The overseers go round with hammers of fourteen pounds weight, with which each separate brick is struck a hard blow. If the cement yields so as to disclose the smallest fissure between the bricks, the workman is immediately called back to repair the defect, and is, besides, fined one shilling to the sick-fund. If the brick shakes in its place on being struck, nothing but a special plea in excuse can save the workman from an immediate discharge. With every exertion, from its peculiar nature, the work is unavoidably tedious and slow. It is considered a good piece of work when at the end of twenty-four hours the shield can be advanced nine inches. The shield contains 36 boxes, and the work is being simultaneously carried on in each, so that the pushing forward the shield can only take place when the work of the arch is perfected to the extent from the bases to the keystone. It will sometimes happen that a whole day is occupied in the mere work of pushing forward the shield. The extent of archway perfected is above 620 feet, and what remains to be done is about 1200 feet, but of this extent a large portion being beyond low water mark, and through a solid stratum of earth, can be carried forward without such extreme caution as, at the present part of the work, through a loose sandy soil, and under the very centre of the bed of the stream, is indispensably necessary.

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